FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CHILEAN NAVAL VESSEL DETECTED IN ARGENTINE WATERS

PY091358 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1330 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Feb (TELAM)--The Naval Command reported that at 0030 today naval units on a routine flight over Argentine waters detected and observed a fast-moving boat within the 200-mile limit sailing southwest near the Magellan Strait.

The naval communique states: The naval command reports that on 9 February at 0030, naval units on a routine flight over Argentine waters detected and observed a fast moving boat within the 200-mile limit sailing southwest. After low-level flights were made and the area was illuminated for indentification, it was seen that it was a fast Chilean boat armed with missiles apparently en route to the Magellan Strait.

When the boat was located, it took evasive action. We give notice that the Argentine Navy has not been informed by its Chilean counterpart of the voyage of this Chilean boat.

Further on Chilean Warship

PY091547 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1514 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Feb (TELAM)--The Argentine Navy reported at noon today that the boat of the Chilean Navy first seen in Argentine jurisdictional waters at 0030 was again seen at 0909, 25 miles east of the Straits of Magellan.

The navy communique states: The Naval Command reports that the boat of the Chilean Navy mentioned in the communique released earlier today was again seen at 0909, 25 miles east of the Straits of Magellan, approximately in the direction of the straits, by an Argentine ship on a routine patrol. The Argentine ship tried to communicate through the international radio channels but did not get an answer.

In order to get a complete identification, a navy aircraft was ordered at 1015 to fly over the Chilean boat before it entered the straits under the surveillance and control of an Argentine Naval missile unit.

Foreign Ministry Communique

PY100203 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Feb (TELAM)--The Foreign Ministry has issued a communique regarding the detection by the Argentine Navy of a Chilean warship in Argentine waters. The communique states that in view of the present situation this is an unwise action which disturbs the spirit with which both parties must face the present stage of negotiations on the Beagle Channel.

The communique issued by the Foreign Ministry shortly after 2130 states, textually:

1. Argentina upholds the principle of free navigation in its jurisdictional waters and free access and passage in international straits.

2. In view of the mediation process and the commitments made by both parties in the Montevideo Agreement to avoid any alteration of the mediation process, the Argentine Government is concerned over the presence of a Chilean Navy missile ship in Argentine jurisdictional waters, since the ship's presence--which was not previously reported--in addition to being a lack of courtesy is in view of the present situation an unwise action which disturbs the spirit with which both parties must face the present stage of negotiations.

NEWSPAPER SEES DIM FUTURE FOR PROALCOOL PROGRAM

PY091822 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 31 Jan 81 p 2

[Editorial: "The Uncertainties of the Alcohol Program"]

[Text] When the first successes of Proalcool [National Alcohol Program] were being observed during the middle of last year, this newspaper tried to alert the community and the government about the weaknesses of the initial success, Proalcool has a production goal of 10 billion liters of alcohol per year by 1985. During 1980 production amounted to 3.6 billion liters, which appeared to demonstrate the sector's potential growth. If during the first 2 years Brazil had been able to surpass the equivalent of one-third of the proposed goal, then during the other 5 years it could easily achieve the proposed goal. Meanwhile, this conclusion includes a dangerous fallacy. What really happened was that the increase in production was based nearly exclusively on the mobilization of the idle capacity that existed in the sugarcane sector, both in the agricultural and industrial fields. The excellent transport infrastructure and the preexisting business experience were essential for the success of the first stage of proalcool. Meanwhile, that idle capacity has now been used up.

Proalcool's continuity will from now on demand an expansion of the agricultural frontier, an expansion of the transport infrastructure, autonomous distilleries and, therefore, high investment. And it will most probably be necessary to bring inexperienced businessmen into the sector. The implementation of this new stage of Proalcool will, above all, require solid confidence in the government's energy policy, a confidence which is increasingly getting scarcer. For example: At the current price of 21 cruzeiros per liter that the manufacturer receives. The annual sales of a distillery that produces 120,000 liters per day would not be sufficient to compensate for the 55 percent interest rate that the government has recently established. Despite the prospects regarding the rise in the price of alcohol, few businessmen feel like taking the risk of participating in the program under these uncertain conditions.

Thus, in order for there to be continuity in the Proalcool program it is essential that a short medium-term fuel price policy be established that will be compatible with the cost of investment in the production of alcohol.

To resolve the uncertainty created by the high interest rates charged on Proalcool investments without the participation of the businessmen's associations of the alcohol sector will only end up raising barriers to new investments. And the unofficial report that indicates that the price of alcohol for the consumer is going to be increased by a larger margin than gasoline or other fuels will not improve the situation, because it could cause doubts about the growth of the market. It is necessary to recall that alcohol, due to its relatively low energy content and despite its high octane factor, has a yield that is approximately 20 percent lower than that of gasoline. Consequently the stimulus for the user of a car to convert to alcohol is nullified in the case where the prices of the two fuels tend to become equal.

On the other hand, if the sector, which until a few months ago was one of the most attractive, becomes unattractive due to very thoughtless and questionable measures, we can see the difficulties that the government will have to face in order to recover credibility and try to get Brazilian businessmen again interested in Proalcool.

BRIEFS

INFLATION FIGURES--The Getulio Vargas economy institute has reported that the inflation rate in Brazil increased by 6.6 percent in January and that in the last 12 months it has increased by 110.9 percent. [Text] [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Protuguese 1000 GMT 7 Feb 81 PY]

CHILE REJECTS ARGENTINE TWO-OCEAN POLICY

PY091339 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] The Chilean Foreign Ministry has stated that Chile can project its boundaries to the Atlantic Ocean. Under Secretary of Foreign Relations Ernesto Videla has said that Argentina has no basis to oppose Chile's projecting its boundaries toward the Atlantic Ocean in the southern area near the Beagle Channel. The Chilean official expressed satisfaction over the pope's mediation but refused to reveal the contents of the Chilean answer delivered a month ago to the pope. Ernesto Videla recognized that the pope's mediation is in a hold period because Argentina has not yet delivered its answer to the Vatican.

The Chilean under secretary objected to the thesis of the division of the two oceans advocated by the Argentine Government by which the Atlantic Ocean is Argentine and the Pacific Ocean is Chilean. Videla said that this principle of the two oceans has no basis. He said that when the principle of two oceans is advocated, the existence of this principle must be proven.

The Chilean official expressed confidence that the pope's mediation will come to a happy conclusion, and that if it does not, there are still peaceful alternatives like The Hague International Court. While the Chilean Foreign Ministry was conveying its position through Ernesto Videla, in Buenos Aires former Argentine President Roberto Levingston rejected the exhortations to accept the Vatican's proposal for solving the Chilean-Argentine conflict. The former Argentine president labeled as "hasty opinions" the statements that there is a moral obligation to accept the pope's first suggestions.

The Argentine Army chaplin, Msgr Adolfo Tortold, said, however, that Argentina must yield more than Chile because it has more territory. This statement has created angry protests.

Levingston said that the principle of the division of the two oceans is irrevocable because it divides with precision the international jurisdiction of the two countries. Levingston also expressed the real Argentine concern when he said that the pope's proposal weakens Argentine rights over the Argentine Antarctic.

ARGENTINE RIGHT TO CONTROL MAGELLAN TRAFFIC DENIED

PY092114 Paris AFP in Spanish 2043 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 9 Feb (AFP)--The Chilean Navy today officially rejected the charge that a Chilean missile launch entered Argentine territorial waters in the southern region of the two countries. The communique released here this afternoon said that the Chilean Navy does not accept that Argentina has any right whatsoever to control the free access and passage of international, and particularly Chilean, traffic going toward the Magellan Strait from the high seas.

The communique confirmed that the ship sighted by an Argentine Navy plane was a missile launch sailing in the Atlantic on a course toward the Magellan Strait, with a destination of Punta Arenas, a city located 2,500 km south of Santiago, Chile.

The communique added that innumerable rules of the International Law of the Sea, such as the 1958 Geneva Convention and the Third UN Sea Conference, specially guarantee the freedom of navigation. The communique concluded by pointing out that the waters and coasts of the Magellan Strait all belong to Chile. At the same time, a high government official said that the Foreign Ministry was studying whether a protest note would be sent to the Buenos Aires Government.

MIR RELEASES COMMUNIQUE ON 1980 GUERRILLA ACTIONS

PY092213 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1808 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 7 Feb (LATIN)--The outlawed Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) today warned that it will multiply its activities and claimed responsibility for 6 assassinations and 100 attacks which took place in the country last year.

A communique released by the MIR to the local and foreign press said: "The Command of the popular resistance militias announces that it will multiply its victorious battles for democracy in the year which has just begun."

The ultraleftist organization said that it is led by Andres Pascal Allende, a nephew of the late socialist President Salvador Allende, overthrown in a military coup headed by Gen Augusto Pinochet on 11 September 1973. The MIR has been the only leftist group to develop intensive guerrilla activity during the 7 and 1/2 years of military government, despite the fact that its forces have been decimated at times.

The MIR communique summarized guerrilla activity carried out in Chile last year. The organization claimed responsibility for six assassinations, among others that of Col Roger Vergara Campos, director of the army intelligence school, committed on 15 July by the Miguel Enriquez Commando.

The communique stated: "The popular resistance militias carried out over 100 actions of confrontation with the tyranny in 1980. They constantly fought actions of armed propaganda against monopolist capital, dealt heavy blows to the repressive organizations and actively supported the defense of the rights of our people."

The National Information Center [CNI], an organization which coordinates the actions of the security services and the police, studied the MIR document today but did not release any statement. A CNI source who asked not to be identified did not rule out the possibility that the MIR has contacted the Single Popular Action Movement (MAPU) as well as communists and socialists in order to coordinate a joint terrorist escalation.

PINOCHET ASKS MEDIA 'DISCRETION' ON TERRORISTS

PY100044 Paris AFP in Spanish 2215 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 9 Feb (AFP)--Chilean President Augusto Pinochet today announced new measures to stop the wave of extremist attacks and asked the press for greater discretion when dealing with reports on those attacks.

I have a package of measures ready and I am making a few decisions, the president said, although without going into details.

Pinochet was asked about the activities of the underground popular resistance militias which yesterday claimed responsibility for two firebomb attacks on a well-known entertainment place and a barracks of the security services.

It is you who are causing unrest through the social communications media, General Pinochet said, directly criticizing the headlines and reports in the dailies regarding these attacks. He maintained that this wide publicity encourages the ultraleftist commandos to seek aid from abroad. The press should have sufficient discretion not to give these bandits a platform, Pinochet said.

In a communique published last week, the militias claimed responsibility for more than 100 attacks which took place in Chile last year, such as arson, bank robberies and the killing of Col Roger Vergara, director of the army intelligence school, who was shot from a moving car.

PRESIDENT HOPES FOR IMPROVED RELATIONS WITH ECUADOR

PY091209 Paris AFP in Spanish 1619 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Lima, 7 Feb (AFP)--The Peruvian congress expressed satisfaction last night at the effective actions carried out by the foreign minister and the armed forces in the armed conflict and diplomatic dispute with Ecuador.

The congrsssional declaration was made by a permanent commission of congress, standing in for the two legislative chambers that are currently on vacation, after hearing a report by Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella.

Meanwhile, President Belaunde confirmed the wish of his country that border markers be set up in the 78 km on the El Condor Mountain Range, the only border sector lacking markers, since the remaining 1,600 km have been demarcated. The president, who gave a luncheon yesterday for the heads of the Lima embassies of the four guarantor countries, also expressed the wish that Ecuador will exercise its navigation rights in the Maranon and Amazon Rivers, as granted in the Rio de Janeiro Protocol.

Belaunde expressed thanks for the work of the guarantors through Brazilian Ambassador Manoel Emilio Guilhon, Argentine Ambassador Luis Pedro Sanchez Moreno, U.S. Ambassador Edwin G. Corr and Chilean Charge d'Affaires Demetrio Infante. He said that the representatives of the guarantor countries had worked tirelessly for American solidarity during meetings in Brasilia, Washington, Quito and Lima.

He reminded them that Peru decreed an immediate cease-fire after the positions invaded by Ecuador were recovered, because Peru has no intention and will never have any intention of crossing the borderline established by the Rio protocol.

After saying he hoped that Peruvian residents in Ecuador receive the same treatment as the Ecuadoreans enjoy in Peru, he concluded by expressing his wish that Peruvian-Ecuadorean harmony and trade be reestablished and that the Andean Pact suffer no impairment.

BRIEFS

CLASH WITH TERRORISTS--Ayacucho, 22 Jan--The Civil Guard's special "Sinchis" group clashed at dawn with a group of terrorists in Moyobamba, Cangallo Province. Activist Raymundo Reyes Mitma, 31, was killed and Capt Marco Puentes Llanos, chief of the Sinchis patrol group, was wounded. Six terrorists were arrested and large quantities of dynamite, detonators, and mimeographed subversive propaganda were seized. [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 23 Jan 81 p 1 PA]

PRESIDENT LOPEZ PORTILLO ON DOMESTIC ECONOMICS

PA070133 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Speech by President Jose Lopez Portillo at celebration of the anniversary of the national constitution, in Hermosillo--live or recorded]

[Text] We must decide once and for all if mankind belongs to the powerful or if the powerful belong to mankind. [applause] Therefore, there are alternatives and options open to the world's conscience: order, that is, order based on reason; or disorder and anarchy, that is, order based on violence.

When we propose a new economic order and a new strategy in the world energy plan and when we also propose the return to the North-South dialogue through a summit meeting to explore political attitudes that will make problems evident as well as their responsibilities and solutions, we want, on the basis of these analyzed political attitudes expressed at this (?proposed) meeting, to suggest proposals to the United Nations so that they can be made into laws. But we have found that in this world what is reasonable sounds utopian, that what is based on reason does not appear to be possible, and that, on the other hand, the absurdity of violence, arbitrariness, exploitation and abuse are the common condition of mankind, which cannot make up its mind to be completely civilized. Hence our insistence, our ventures out into the world, aware of our modesty as a nation but certain that the strength of our reason and our principles doubtless are mankind's only decent outlet or option. [applause]

Here at home, here inside our own environment, based on our own counsel and responsibility, society has laid foundations of confidence, integration and conciliation which refuse neither contradiction nor confliction nor dissent. Society has accepted plurality and the only thing that sustains and makes it legitmate: democracy. To do away with plurality through singularity is tantamount to imposing a dogma by dictatorship. The nation's experience has rejected this, once, again and forever. We want to experience the plurality of mankind in a fertile, suggestive, imaginative manner.

In our democracy, we have accepted the risks of the difficult path. It is a valiant attempt at creating an opening to give liberty even to those who would abolish it in their own political programs. But even so, we do not eliminate, bur rather institutionalize, contradictions and dissent.

No doubt the path is much more difficult, but it is the only path that leads to the essential thing the Mexican people want and believe in: respect for the dignity of man, in all of its broad dimensions, both individual and social. Such is the essence of the speech of Veniciano Carranza, which now honors the place where it was made: Hermosillo, there for all Mexicans to see and remember. [applause] Carranza said: When the armed battle ends, when the enemy armies are vanquished, the class struggle will emerge, formidable and majestic.

It is the enemy armies that we must conquer through violence, not our classes, because all of them are protected by the cloak of national solidarity which becomes a state and which in this republic offers the path of institutional solutions. It is within the framework of national solidarity and its institutions that there will exist, as is pointed out, the problem and the solution to the struggle of classes.

National and not international solidarity. If it were this way, we would be divided by the egotism and interests of hegemonies, its commitments and its reciprocal battles.

We want--and I once again insist on it--international concord through the only path of equality and dignity: the adherance to national sovereignties, a guarantee of the world's plurality to unify differences in the equality of rights.

Our political structure has been accommodating its flexibility without losing meaning. It is a system of reform, reiterated here by all those who one way or another have intervened and must be understood to be the national consensus.

Proposed reforms have been reiterated and have now become norms. Reforms are aimed at being norms, open of course, to perceptibility. We are learning--and this is the intimate meaning of the political reform that has been repeatedly stated here, and I affirm it--to solve the contradictions of the minorities and their reciprocal treatment with the majorities in order to live in respect and tolerance and to allow us to see the extremes of our alternatives in the national forums established to make institutional decisions.

I would like to recall a recent experience in order to back my statement. On the occasion of the proposal to foment agricultural production--a proposal on which we all agreed--substantial questions appeared. On another occasion, I gave my opinion, but I have been pondering over the intimate and ultimate sense of such a heated controversy regarding a proposal which is in itself approved by all.

At the bottom of the attacks against the bill on agricultural development, and this must be said to call the attention of the people and create public awareness, at the bottom of this was the problem of land ownership. It was somehow radically being considered that our laws should not accept private ownership and that authority, the authority of the state, is incapable of maintaining the balance of its social function.

I want to say before the nation, the debate is open, national awareness must decide if we are going to maintain private property and its social function, if we will continue to view the state as an entity which has a national government, or if we will eliminate private ownership and turn the national state into a state of classes with all its dictatorial consequences.

Gentlemen, this is at the end of the objections. Let us not be afraid to face the truth. Let us present the debate clearly and fully. Personally I support the wise formula of the Mexican revolution, the product of its history and political experience, that one which leaves open possibilities for all forms of ownership and the recognition of the capability of this government to fulfill the social function of each and every one of them, while keeping alive the possibility of our nation-state as a turning point of our history. [applause]

We have spoken here of the reforms--probably a tiring subject to many, although I regard it as a consensus--that we have proposed, and which I regard as a normal function of improvement. We are planning for the socioeconomic development of the administrative reform as an instrument to grant ability to act to the possibilities of politics, which are exactly that: the art of what is politically feasible, and what is desirable. Our administration accomplishes only what is possible. The tax reform--with all its defects, not only in the collection but in the distribution and redistribution of the income--is seeking a balance according to sectors and factors. We have tried to create an alliance for production in the economic sector which is the final stage of social reform--that institutional struggle which Carranza announced in his famous Hermosillo speech and our oft-repeated effort to curb inflation.

Here, in the period which separates us from the Veracruz meeting, the republic has seen the implementation of the overall plan resulting from the inclusion of the rich and varied sectorial plans. It is a strategy to carry out planned policies: the Mexican nutritional system, the training policy to solve the limitations that our hasty development has been established with in our own capacity, limiting it, and the productivity to expand our possibilities for solving the limitations in our social development and in justice.

This productivity--which has been presented here in such impressive data that had been ignored or forgotten--the relationship between inflation and salaries, are data which will surely frustrate those who base their prestige on catastrophe and accusations but who are disproven by objective and real statistics. Productivity serves to expand the capacity for justice and increase the standard of living.

We have increased in this period, as all realize here, the plans of service for the poor and the deprived to the extent of our budget limitations. Limitations set by the negative effect of breaking a balance and affecting those who want to serve with the inflation. We have also established the program for basic products. Just yesterday, in the official newspaper of the federation, the national energy plan agreed to by the republic and for the republic was created in order to foresee, reserve, increase and conserve energy as a condition for progress and development.

I will not repeat this, but you are aware of the industrial ports programs and the food supply plan. With this we enter fully into the last 2 years of my administration and the beginning of the 1980's approaching the change of the century which has impressed human beings so much.

We enter into the 1980's with the experience of the crisis that started in 1968 and which became more acute throughout the 1970's. Based on this experience, I want to express my optimism regarding the future of this country. There are more jobs for Mexican families. There are high levels of investment to back future employment. There are 3 years of economic growth with rates of more than 7.5 percent, an unprecedented record in our history. This has been criticized, not because it went up that high but because it has been said that social development has not been in line with the economic development. I do not want to enter into polemics about this in this ceremony. I simply want to stress that injustice is not a planned purpose of this regime. On the contrary, as its banners express--as a result of our experience and historical will--our effort for social development. We are seeking and we will find it, the opportunity to change the concept of justice in concrete actions passing, as we are currently doing, from ideas to facts. From ideas to the building blocks and from ideas to stomachs which are being fed because such is the sense of the permanent will for social justice that moves our (?government).

The country is the owner of a resource greatly appreciated in the world--petroleum. We are managing it according to our national and sovereign will. No one manipulates us, we will not be manipulated, we are the owners and masters of our petroleum destiny. [applause]

According to our plan we shall not have a petroleum economy; according to our statistics there is no basis for those who build their prestige by predicting catastrophes and criticizing. Mexico will not be dominated by petroleum and its economy is open to its many possibilities. I base my optimism on this.

The democratic growth rate shows a favorable trend. We have learned to choose freely the number and frequency of children desired by the couple.

According to our plans we offer alternatives, support and promotion to increase production in farms, industry and services. This is the only way that a country such as ours can solve its problems, without the stresses and tensions caused by inflation. We are on the right path.

The domestic market offers solid development perspectives for Mexican concerns and we must say that we are becoming an attractive place for foreign which we have already controlled through our legal system.

This is the result of a world crisis in which even industrialized countries face not only inflation but also recession. Mexico in an exceptional manner and along with a few other countries overcame these problems some 3 years ago.

We have inflation, it is true, but we have growth, employment and progress. We are not bogged down. If we forget this we shall not realize our position in a world which looks upon us with respect and praises our efforts. [applause]

Domestic savings are growing and the production of our own currency allows us to absorb additional resources without problems. This gives us a greater freedom of action. All this, we must remember, and I insist on it once and again, occurs in a world in which no one has everything, not even the more powerful countries.

It is true that the Soviet Union exports petroleum, but it imports food. It is also true that the United States exports food, but it imports petroleum. We, on the other hand, have possibilities. There are other countries with conditions similar to ours which are losing ground. They began to export their standard of living to import petroleum and have also at times had to import food.

We are not living in a utopia, but we are getting close to it and we can build a better world if we can solve our problems and advance on the right path.

Mexico has much [words indistinct] especially one. It can do what it wants and needs and has time, once it has attained not only its self-sufficiency, but also its capability as a limited exporter of hydrocarbons, to become self-sufficient in food, if we free ourselves from the demons of failure and self-denigration. The popular alliance expects from national solidarity, from the people, creativity, efficiency, security and honesty. From the private sector it expects initiative, efficiency and willingness to take chances, commit its rights and freedoms to the nation's needs, because otherwise freedoms and rights become unacceptable privileges.

They must not keep their possibilities idle, nor invest their profits by seeking the security and mirages of other economies. This is not efficiency. This is an unacceptable selfishness in the seeking of domestic peace.

Mexicans, we want you to place your bets on the country. [applause]

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON NONALIGNED MEETING

PA062222 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 5 Feb 81 p 3

[Excerpts] Here are viewpoints expressed by His Excellency Jorge Illueca, minister of foreign relations of Panama, during a reception held in his honor at the residence of His Excellency M. L. Suri, Indian ambassador to Panama, on 28 January in honor of the Panamanian delegation that will go to New Delhi to participate in the conference of nonaligned countries from 4 to 11 February.

Panama's presence on the Security Council, the fact that it is a member of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau and Panama's tradition as a center of auxiliary services in Latin America, as well as its internationalist mission because of the existence of the inter-oceanic waterway as an artery of world commerce and as a stronghold of activities directed toward peace, even internationally, at present have greatly enhanced Panama's image in the international arena. Of course, the New Delhi conference will present an opportunity for Panama, although this does not imply that Panama will be presenting problems of conflicts. We are sure that Panama will receive in some way the support and solidarity of the nonaligned countries in the struggle being waged by the Panamanian people to reestructure their territorial integrity on the basis of fulfillment of the 1977 canal treaties and on the continuance of this entire process that is aimed at strengthening Panama's national unity, its political dependence [as published], its sovereignty and its unique divisions throughout the national territory.

FRAMPO LEADER ON POLITICAL REGISTRATION PERIOD

PA092355 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Dr Renato Pereira, secretary general of the People's Broad Front Party [FRAMPO], talked about the registration period for political parties which opened recently and which will last 4 months. He referred to the electoral tribunal's difficult economic situation and to FRAMPO's future political activities. Here is what he said:

[Begin recording] [Pereira] The political parties which are seeking to legalize their status will have 4 months beginning in February to do so. I have been told that there are some new political organizations seeking to become registered political parties. If they all do, by the time the registration period closes we should have no less than eight legally registered political parties, apart from the four other political parties which are already registered.

I have learned that the economic situation of the electoral tribunal is precarious. This is what a top official of the electoral tribunal told me. He said that the institution does not have one penny to finance the cost of the political parties registration, which I know is very expensive. It is expensive because of the bureaucratic setup required by the law for the registration of party members.

I was also told that the electoral tribunal appointed a commission to find out why the 28 September 1980 elections were such an organizational catastrophe. The commission is supposed to turn in a report at any moment. It is going to be most interesting to all parties involved because it will throw some light on the system and its flaws so that it can be improved. As you can see the report is important for the political parties which hope to govern the country through an electoral process, which is the only way any political organization should reach power. All we hope for is that the report is honestly done. It should tell us something about the organizational aspect of the voting lists, which is very important for legitimate elections.

[Question] Dr Pereira, how will the lack of funds affect the registration of the political parties?

[Answer] The parties like the People's Party and the independent Liberal Party which do not have financial resources are going to have a hard time trying to register the 30,000 members required by law, which by the way, we still insist is an outrageous figure in this country.

[Question] Is FRAMPO participating in this registration period?

[Answer] No, FRAMPO is already registered as a political party, but the party's registration books are available for whomever wishes to register as a member of the party.

[Question] How do FRAMPO members feel about their party?

[Answer] FRAMPO members are supporting their party. In the September 1980 elections we received more than 45,000 votes. It was a positive experience and we did better than many other parties, like, for instance, the Christian Democratic Party which during its first years never received at the polls the votes of all its members. We did and more.

[Question] How do you feel about this registration process?

[Answer] The FRAMPO is not involved in this registration process. We plan to hold the party's congress after the registration period and on that occasion FRAMPO will define itself as social democratic and will also decide to ask for membership in the international social democratic movement.

COSTA RICA

MINISTER TO ASK FOR SHUTDOWN OF RADIO STATION

PA100316 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] Public Security Minister Carlos Argueda today said that he will ask the Justice Department to cancel the frequency permit of Radio Noticias del Continente. The request will be based on an arms cache found in the radio station in Grecia. It is up to the Justice Department to take action against the station. Some Justice Department spokesmen consider that the closure of the station is not in line with [words indistinct] the search was conducted by the Public Security Ministry Narcotics Department [words indistinct]. It was necessary to obtain a search warrant because a watchman at the station did not let them in.

There were no permits for any of the arms found in the radio station. Besides, it is improbable that the authorities would have issued any permit for these arms because of their caliber [words indistinct].

Radio Noticias del Continente representatives today alleged that the official reports were contradictory. They argue that there is something suspicious about all this because the authorities searched the station twice; the first time they did not find any arms, and then the second time they did.

Col Alden Vega, Narcotics Department director, said that there was no incident worth mentioning, besides that which involved one watchman who was bruised when he tried to interfere with the law. Otherwise, there was no serious incident, no shooting.

Regarding Radio Noticias del Continente transmissions, the authorities have not issued any order suspending them. Nevertheless, the station has been off the air since yesterday.

Official Investigation

PA091929 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Officiers of the Judicial Investigation Organization, OIJ, today said the arms, the ammunition and explosives found in the installations of Radio Noticias del Continente in Grecia are of highly destructive power; therefore, a detailed report is being prepared on each of the items found. During a news conference at 1600 hours [2100 GMT] tomorrow afternoon, the authorities will release the rest of the information.

Several persons have been arrested for possible connection in arms trafficking and for possession of arms which under no circumstances should have been in their hands.

Additional Bomb

PA100429 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] At approximately 0100 on Sunday, 14 sticks of explosive material, ready to explode, were found at the Radio Noticias del Continente broadcasting plant, after the installations which are located 45 km from San Jose had been under the control of the Judicial Investigation Organization [OIJ] in Alajuela for several hours.

The bomb, activated by a timing device, was discovered by one of our employees, as he was about to prepare the equipment to begin the station's shortwave Sunday broadcasts.

Ana Lorena Cartin Leyva, director and owner of the concern, immediately alerted the guards at the plant of theexistence of the high-powered bomb.

When they refused to take any action, she informed the national security office of the matter. This is an office which works under the Presidency.

Security office personnel arrived promptly at Puente de Piedra in Grecia and when they ascertained the information given by the director of Radio Noticias del Continente, they brought over specialists who worked 4 hours to defuse the bomb.

National security technicians defused the bomb a scant 20 minutes before the bomb was set to go off.

Reliable sources informed Radio Noticias del Continente that the bomb had between 14 and 19 sticks of TNT activated by a [word indistinct]. They said that if the bomb had exploded, there would have been nothing left of the Radio Noticias del Continente installations.

When our station informed the source that prior to the finding of the bomb, only members of the Alajuela OIJ, which works under the judicial authorities, and members of the crime prevention brigade, which works under the Public Security Ministry, had been on the premises, the source said that the respective investigation is being made and no more information can be released on the matter. However, it added that the national security personnel were not allowed to enter the station's broadcasting plant during the occupation. Therefore, these personnel did not participate in the operation until the existence of the bomb had been revealed.

Since Friday night, armed men claiming to belong to various Costa Rican security organizations arrived at our station's broadcast building and the offices located in Tibas, a canton near San Jose. A group which arrived at the offices said it had been informed by Ana Lorena Cartin, director of Radio Noticias del Continente. That she had been threatened that the studio would be attacked at any moment.

When the station owner was asked about this, she emphatically denied having called. The guards at the offices in Tibas, proceeded to verify the identity of the three men who tried to enter the offices. None of the nation's security organizations admitted having sent the men.

Meanwhile, a similar operation occurred at Puente de Piedra. Armed men got out of an automobile at night and with drawn weapons said that a bomb had been placed at the broadcast building. The employees at the plant told them this was impossible since they guarded the installations.

We must note that in view of the many attacks suffered by our radio station in recent months, that preventive measures taken by the concern ensure that no one, unless sent by the station, or without the respective order by the authorities can enter the installations. A few hours later on 7 February, OIJ members supported by a crime prevention unit arrived with a search warrant [words indistinct] Timote Hernandez.

In view of the determination of the judicial officials, the station employees allowed these authorities to search the plant freely, and a report was made of objects taken from the installations by those in charge of the operation. This same source states that the only weapons found--these are the weapons our employees use to protect the installations--have been properly registered at the respective organizations.

We must note that the plantworkers emphasized that at the end of the operation, the key to the door leading to the station's [word indistinct] had disappeared. They even added that one of the men who searched the plant admitted having seen it. At the end of the proceedings, all the plant employees were arrested by order of the local judge and were released later.

We must note that the directors of the operation were working in the presence of national security office personnel during the proceedings, who said that illegal proceedings were carried out against the persons detained. Abel Palacios, one of the guards arrested on Saturday, said he had been beaten while he was detained at the OIJ regional office in Alajuela.

Meanwhile, the defense council for Ismael Quesada, another guard who is still under arrest, has asked for the presence of the coroner to determine the marks resulting from what he called were illegal actions by OIJ officials against his client. Quesada has a swollen face and marks on his chest. His defense council said the guard has a chronic disease and was beaten precisely where he is suffering from his disease.

Quesada's home was searched by OIJ personal while he was under arrest. OIJ spokesmen said that nothing unusual had been found on the premises. During the night after he was released, he was arrested again and again taken to the Alajuela OIJ offices without being allowed to reach his home. Nevertheless, the OIJ informed the press that weapons had been found during a search of Quesada's home. However, the search was not made with witnesses and Quesada emphatically denied having weapons in his home.

While all this occurred, neither the director of the radio station nor any of the other employees was allowed to enter the premises. Two rural guards, weapons in hand, allowed no one to enter. The broadcasting plant remained under OIJ control for several hours.

On Saturday, after 2200 hours, Ana Lorena Cartin was allowed to enter the station and the bomb we previously reported was found shortly afterwards.

EL SALVADOR

PAPER SAYS U.S. NEEDS UNIFIED FOREIGN POLICY

PA092327 San Salvador THE NEWS-GAZETTE in English 8-14 Feb p 4

[Editorial: "The Absurdity of the U.S. 'Latin American Policy'"]

[Excerpts] We think that the very concept of a "Latin American policy" or an "East Asian policy" or a "Central European policy" or a "Soviet bloc policy" is manifestly absurd, and that it was precisely former President Carter's mistake of not formulating one central policy for all peoples and all the world that not only brought his political downfall but also a great deal of grief in the United States and to the rest of the world, particularly El Salvador, Nicaragua and Iran.

There can only be one U.S. foreign policy, and that is the defense of the interests of the United States and its allies and a solid front against the mutual enemy.

This seems to us the best foreign policy, exactly in accord with the imperfect state of development of humanity at the present time: nonintervention, defense of mutual interests, and a solid front against common enemies for the United States and for all the nations in the world.

LEFTISTS URGED TO ACCEPT AMNESTY BEFORE DEADLINE

PA092230 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1726 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The deadline for the amnesty offered by the revolutionary government to all those who wish to lay down their weapons and return to their families is 11 March. The government offers amnesty as an opportunity to all those who have been deceived or who for fear of their comrades find themselves trapped between life and death and can find no way to put an end to causing so much destruction and death.

The end of the amnesty offer means that all those who still believe they can take over power by force of arms will be persecuted to the end by the army and security forces, and that the armed forces offensive will be expanded with all available resources. Subversive groups still have the opportunity to save themselves. All they have to do is to go the nearest garrison, police station or civilian authority and say they wish to avail themselves of the amnesty offer. They will have this last chance until 11 March. Those who insist on their destructive activities should think about it and lay down their weapons. The amnesty offer is the opportunity given by the government to all those who want to return to peaceful tasks because after 11 March this offer will no longer exist.

Possibly, some leftist sectors have misinterpreted the revolutionary government's amnesty offer. The truth is that the government has offered the amnesty as a humanitarian step to save the lives of men and women who have been deceived by the propaganda they hear on the clandestine radio stations and who believe that they can still take over power through sabotage, crime and terrorism. All these men and women could be useful in building a new society in which all Salvadorans could live in peace and freedom. The government offers them a few more weeks so that they may take up useful tasks. It is now time for these subversives who have been acting in groups to think for themselves and to realize how futile their struggle is. The amnesty offer is good until 11 March.

MINISTRY WARNS RADIOS NOT TO ENDANGER SECURITY

PA100154 Paris AFP in Spanish 2323 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Feb (AFP)--Interior Minister Ovidio Hernandez today announced here that the radio stations "endangering the state security" will be shut down or severely fined.

In a communique sent to each radio station, Minister Hernandez warned them that they would be fined if they do not comply with the regulations established by the telecommunicatins services law.

The fine could be an equivalent of $2,000 and a station could even by shut down depending on how serious the violation is.

Article 25 of the telecommunications law categorically prohibits, among other things, the transmission of messages, signals and propaganda which in any way "threaten the state security."

The law also includes the cases in which the laws on public order, moral and good conduct are violated.

The minister's warning is part of the absolute prohibition to transmit local or international news since the curfew decree went into effect when the guerrilla offensive was launched a month ago.

Since then, the only radio newscasts that have been heard have been over the government controlled domestic service which has carried two 2-hour newscasts each day.

CONFLICT CONTINUES TO CLAIM LIVES, DAMAGE PROPERTY

15 Killed, Bombs Explode

PA092218 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1735 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Salvadoran officials reported that the wave of violence in the country caused the deaths of 15 more persons in San Salvador in the last 12 hours.

Seven of the victims, who had been shot to death, the judicial center sakd, were found in El Ranchon near Apopa, 12 km north of San Salvador.

In Santa Catarina, 65 km east of the capital, security agents surprised a group of leftists using buses and private automobiles to block the street and a gunfight ensued, local residents reported. Two civilians were wounded in the fighting.

Meanwhile, Customs Police spokesmen said two bombs exploded this morning at the Cuidad Delgado electric power substation 4 km northeast of San Salvador. The explosions damaged a bridge near the substation. The same source added that two other bombs were defused by security specialists.

10 Bodies Found

PA100342 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] San Salvador--The police reported that it found 10 bodies today in different sectors of San Salvador. Seven of the 10 bodies were found in Ariona District, in the northwest side of the city, where presumably they were dumped after they had been slain elsewhere. A police spokesman said that apparently they were all killed during the curfew hours. They all looked like leftwing extremists who had disobeyed the curfew to carry out their terrorist activities.

The police also reported three explosions this morning but it still had not located the sites. However, the police said that it had received a report indicating that an explosion had taken place in Agua Caliente electric powerplant which is on San Salvador's east side.

Last week, the Education Ministry, banks and telecommunications centers were the targets of terrorist's explosions.

SHAFICK HANDAL COMMENTS ON FMLN ACCOMPLISHMENTS

PA091821 Paris AFP in Spanish 0229 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] San Jose, 8 Feb (AFP)--The United States "has begun to consider the Farabundo Marti National National Liberation Front [FMLN] a real threat and has therefore launched a military escalation very similar to that of Vietnam," Shafick Handal, one of the five commanders of the Salvadoran guerrilla group, said today.

In an interview published today by the INDEPENDENT PRESS AGENCY (AIP), which is connected with the country's opposition, Shafick Handal reviewed the situation in El Salvador from the beginning of the 10 January offensive, emphasizing that in it the FMLN "has demonstrated its fighting capacity."

The guerrilla chief explained that "the U.S. Government's military reinforcement of the Christian Democratic-Military junta" could prolong the Salvadoran insurrection process.

Shafick Handal emphasized that in this first phase of the offensive "the FMLN had not planned to completely destroy the enemy's armed forces and the violent elimination of the dictatorship."

He said that what the guerrilla organization wanted was "to move out of the defensive strategy it had been since May 1980."

He added that militarily "an effort was made to generalize the war throughout the country, advancing toward a stage of combined guerrilla and regular warfare."

Meanwhile, the FMLN is trying to "create the political conditons for the development of local insurrections in order to reach the stage of general insurrection," he said.

At the same time "there would be a convergence in the combat of the FMLN forces and those of the patriotic and democratic sector of the army: the young officers," said the guerrilla commander.

Handal said that the FMLN achieved several goals during the first stage of the offensive, such as "the combat experience of the rebel forces which began to operate with a certain dose of regular war."

Another goal was "an enormous numerical strengthening and the expansion of the rearguard areas," he added.

The guerrilla chief said that "the bases of FMLN support have been extended in Morazan, La Union, San Miguel, Chalatenango, San Vicente and La Paz Departments, which represent one-half of El Salvador's territory."

On the strike declared to coincide with the first phase of the general of offensive by the FMLN, which was considered a failure, Shafick Handal said that it was "obstructed by the militarization of the work centers and the junta's repressive campaign."

He believes it logical that the people have not had the confidence to declare a strike because they knew that the Salvadoran security forces would repress the strikers, said the FMLN commander.

In conclusion, Shafick Handal appealed for international solidarity "to stop the increasing U.S. military interference in the Salvadoran conflict," after expressing the judgement that the country is in serious danger of becoming another Vietnam.

TWO FROM ARMED FORCES WELCOMED INTO FMLN RANKS

PA081443 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador at 1200 GMT on 8 February carries 30 minutes of reportage on what it describes as a "political act" held "somewhere on the Francisco Sanchez eastern front" to welcome two Salvadoran Armed Forces members who are described as having left the army to join the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN]. The two are identified as Capt Francisco Mena Sandoval and Capt Marcelo Cruz Cruz.

During the reportage, Mena Sandoval speaks for 7 minutes, but his remarks are indistinct throughout. Cruz Cruz speaks for 5 minutes. He charges that the Salvadoran Army has become separated from the people. He says he is proud to have joined the ranks of the FMLN forces to struggle for freedom, and praises the young officers who have taken up the revolutionary torch.

Following station identification, remarks by a Lt Col Bruno Navarrete are broadcast. The remarks last 7 minutes and are largely indistinct but Navarrete is heard to vow to share the struggle with his companeros down to the final consequences. and to present greetings to the two military companeros who have come across country to join the FMLN.

FORMER ARMY OFFICER ACCUSES ARMY OF CRIMES

PA071714 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Capt Francisco Mena Sandoval, who deserted from the Salvadoran Army to join the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN], accused the Salvadoran security forces of committing many horrible crimes. In an interview with Mexican newspaper EXCELSIOR, Mena Sandoval revealed that the terrorist bands, which are raping women, torturing prisoners and killing the patriots in El Salvador, are formed by members of the Christian Democratic-Military junta security forces.

Mena Sandoval told EXCELSIOR that he witnessed the horrible crimes committed by army officers and soldiers and by groups of the extreme right security forces, who left their military posts at night with their faces covered in order to attack men, women and children. He said that they would torture their victims before killing them and then dumping them on lonely roads. These bands, Mena Sandoval added, are known as death squads or anticommunist organizations, which in reality are soldiers dressed in civilian clothes. Mena Sandoval explained that he was sick of seeing so many crimes and that is why he decided to join the people's organizations on 10 January to fight against the government's forces.

Mena Sandoval accused Col Reinaldo Lopez Mila of killing Capt Amilcar Molina, a Panamanian who was executed on suspicion of maintaining relations with Salvadoran revolutionary groups.

DECREE BANNING LUXURY GOODS IMPORTS EXTENDED

PA070410 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2340 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] San Salvador, 6 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The decree forbidding the import of luxury goods from regions other than Central America and Panama, was extended for another 90 days, starting today, an Economy Ministry spokesman informed ACAN-EFE today.

The decree, issued for the first time on 6 November 1980, bans the purchase of luxury goods and unnecessary articles from nations outside the Central American area and Panama.

According to the official spokesman the law has been successful and, considering that the conditions which caused it still exist, the government has decreed its extension.

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN MINISTER DENIES INTERVENTION CHARGES

PA091448 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Guatemalan Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez spoke emphatically in El Salvador with regard to charges being made against Guatemala. During his recent visit to the Central American country, Castillo Valdez declared that Guatemala has not sent any troops to that country as it upholds the principle of nonintervention.

In statements published by the Salvadoran press, the Guatemalan foreign minister emphatically denied charges by leftist sectors that Guatemala had sent troops to fight alongside the Salvadoran Army. He told the Salvadoran newsmen that the Guatemalan Government in fact had ordered the protection of our borders and for that purpose had sent troops to the Salvadoran border. He denied, however, that any Guatemalan soldier had crossed into Salvadoran territory.

Castillo Valdes noted that any government anywhere in the world may order a mobilization of its forces within its territory; that such a situation cannot be described as aid or support for interventionism because, he said, we respect the principle the peoples' right to self-determination.

Remarks on Unity

PA091525 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] The speech of Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez in El Salvador, on the occasion of his visit to that Central American country to receive the Jose Macias Delgado Award in the degree of Grand Cross, has received favorable comment here.

In order to preserve freedom, an inseparable element of democracy, in Central America, Castillo Valdez said, we must fight united to preserve freedom in the area. This involves the patriotic effort of every Central American native to eradicate all forms of violence and establish the required climate of peace in which to achieve the welfare of all our citizens.

Later he added: In this respect, we reiterate the traditional Central Americanistic stand of Guatemala, that has been part of the constitution for several decades, of always being willing to give its support to the total or partial reorganization of Central American unity.

Referring to issues of utmost importance to Central America, the Guatemalan foreign minister said: The programs underway in each of these countries to benefit all sectors of their population would be more effective and far-reaching if they were projected with the decided cooperation of all the countries in the area. The same holds true with regard to the collective solution of our common problems.

17 BODIES DISCOVERED IN CLANDESTINE CEMETERY

PA080320 Paris AFP in Spanish 1925 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 5 Feb (AFP)--According to unofficial reports, a clandestine cemetery was discovered this morning in Chimaltenanago Department, in the western part of the country. It is reported that 17 bodies, with signs of having been tortured, have been found so far.

The macabre find was made by local residents who informed the authorities. The respective investigation has been opened to determine the truth of the report.

Local sources gave some information on the discovery of the cemetery and said that the Guatemalan police have not denied or confirmed the find.

Other clandestine cemeteries have been found in various parts of the country but this is the first one this year.

One of the most macabre finds of this nature occurred last March when 30 bodies, in advanced state of decomposition, were found at the bottom of a ravine in Comalapa, also in the western part of Guatemala.

HONDURAS

STATION COMMENTS ON USSR, CUBAN INTERFERENCE

PA092256 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Moises de Jesus Ulloa Duarte commentary]

[Text] If we review carefully the strife in the world we can see that a majority of the problems are caused by the expansionist imperialist plans of the Soviet Union and its allies, who will stop at nothing to achieve their goals, such as the invasion of Afghanistan, the merciless repression in some African countries and recently the interest demonstrated toward several Central American countries, where the political situation has deteriorated so much that the region has turned into a powderkeg.

That is how the world situation, and especially the Central American and Caribbean situation, was seen by a South American newspaper at the beginning of last year.

In real terms this situation hasn't changed much. Soviet expansionism is still determined to destroy the peaceful coexistence of our peoples. Irrefutable evidence of this is beginning to appear and is finally being denounced by the U.S. Government following Ronald Reagan's inauguration.

During the 4 years of President Carter's term there was ominous silence about what was happening, and the communist Cuban intervention in the domestic affairs of the Caribbean and Central American countries appeared about to be rewarded with reconciliation with Washington, reaching the point of almost normalizing diplomatic and other relations between the two countries.

Evidence that the situation has changed little is the resurgence of the Salvadoran conflict, where the leftist guerrillas are continuing to receive large shipments of weapons supplied by the Soviet Union through Cuba and Nicaragua. There is also insistent talk talk of a second communist offensive with the participation of a large armed contingent whose origin can be explained only by the internationalist policy of the Soviet Union. There is conclusive proof of this in Sandinist Nicaragua due to the presence of large groups of Cubans. This Cuban presence is being strongly repudiated by the Nicaraguan people.

The Cubans in Nicaragua are taking over everything, from the direction of the Sandinist government's policy to domestic security to consumer goods, which have been completely absent for more than 20 years due to the privations to which the Cubans are subjected by the despotic regime of Fidel Castro, a dictator sho invests the island's small income in sending troops overseas to subject other peoples to communism, as in Africa, to please his Soviet bosses.

Fidel is trying to repeat his pyrrhic African victories in Central America, where he recently intensified activities after losing one of his best pawns in Jamaica with the fall of Michael Manley, a declared communist, who lost by a landslide to democrat Edward Seaga. As a preview of its intervention in Central America, communism started a systematic hate campiagn among different ideological groups. The harvest of this hate campaign is the hundreds of bodies found everyday in the fields and streets of El Salvador.

First Nicaragua fell into the hands of Soviet imperialism, and now it is being used as a base for military offensives and to funnel arms and ammunition to the other Central American countries, sparing not even peaceful Costa Rica. The Costa Rican Government headed by President Carazo, once a firm ally and supporter of the Sandinists, is beginning to feel the consequences of its unforgivable historic mastake; political and labor unrest are increasing and are gaining ground against the traditional Costa Rican democracy in order to overthrow this enviable system and replace it with a dictatorship of the proletariat, just as it appeared to have been planned for Nicaragua.

In Nicaragua the people's power has turned out to be a farce because the people do not rule; they only obey the dictatorial mandates of the new chiefs, who live in the opulence they once promised to abolish as a bourgeoisie practice. This demonstrates the illusion of a people's revolution, which could well have been a victory for men who respect and love freedom but which, like a cruel masquerade, was turned into the instrument of their own slavery.

Central America and the Caribbean can now only place their hopes in the prudence of their good men and in the reaction of the free world against Marxist penetration, against which there was in the beginning a suspicious passivity which must disappear.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES MEXICO'S ROLE IN REGION

PA091908 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Andres Torres commentary]

[Excerpts] The role which Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo wants to play in the internal affairs of Central America is both funny and ironic.

According to the Mexican president's own statements, Central America is within Mexico's sphere of influence, as if the Central Americans were part of Mexico or had granted it the right to be our protector. In his recent tour of India, it was on President Lopez Portillo's agenda to discuss the problems of El Salvador and Central America with Indira Gandhi. It is almost certain that in India they do not know where Central America is, much less El Salvador. Furthermore, what do the Indian's care about events in our area?

In any case, Mexico is not the one to discuss affairs which only concern the Central Americans with Indira Gandhi. However, that is what Lopez Portillo is like: a defender of human rights and a nostalgic admirer of leftist movements. Nevertheless, in his own country he does not even allow protests, much less guerrillas.

Mexico has no mercy for Mexican guerrillas but it stimulates guerrilla activities in Central America, calling these activities liberation struggles. This demonstrates that Jose Lopez Portillo, great buddy of Fidel Castro, embraces communism and makes declarations of solidarity with the Marxist movements, but only for export, because at home he violently represses subversion and suppresses all rights of the people to public demonstrations. He even exercises iron control over the news media to suppress such news.

The Mexican president's attitude makes us laugh because, while he flirts with the revolutionaries and condemns the military regimes, on his home turf he does not permit the slightest protest by the Mexican people. At the same time he maintains a party dictatorship which has been incapable of consolidating a true agrarian reform, even if it is Latin America's oldest process.

Perhaps Jose Lopez Portillo considers it his right to interfere in our internal affairs only because he is selling us oil. We want to tell the Honduran people that we are buying Mexican oil at higher prices than the prevailing international price and that Mexico is not doing us any favors if it believes that by selling us oil at unfair prices it can assume the right to interfere in our domestic affairs and promote the groups which he calls liberators, which are nothing more than Marxists in revolutionary disguise, and usually terrorists.

It is high time that Mexico dealt with its own affairs and left us Centtal Americans to solve our own problems. We do not need Lopez Portillo's protection but rather his absolute neutrality. We reject every type of intervention, regardless of where it comes from or how it is disguised. We want to be respected and would be pleased if the Estrada policy, of which the Mexicans are so proud, would not be used to condemn the democrats and praise the guerrillas, but to keep Mexico's hands out of any insurgent movement.

PUBLIC SECURITY HQ ANNOUNCES STAFF CHANGES

PA082315 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 28 Jan 81 p 8

[Text] The office of the general commander of the Public Security Forces (FUSEP) officially announced yesterday the changes that have taken place in FUSEP dependencies throughout the country. The changes will become effective as of February.

The information was given to journalists from the capital by Manuel Antonio Urbina, who will act as public relations director during the rest of the month.

This is the new FUSEP structure:

FUSEP staff: Col Efrain Zavala Funez, chief; Lt Col Jose Santos Chinchilla Erazo, director of operations and training; Maj Raul Aguilar Nunez, director of personnel and statistics; and Maj Higinio Lorenzo Sanchez, director of logistics.

Command: Maj Jose Roberto Martinez Barahona, inspector general; Maj Hector Aguilar Claros, assistant inspector; Capt Angel Arnoldo Cabrera Padilla, assistant; Lt Carlos Quezada Aguilar, public relations chief; and Maj Alberto Betancourt, maintenance and transportation chief.

Department of National Investigation (DIN): Lt Col Juan Lopez Guijalba, national director; Maj Julio Cesar Chavez, deputy director; Capt Aben Claros Mendez, south region director; and 2d Lt Marco Tulio Palma Rivera, chief of the narcotics section.

Traffic: Maj Marco Antonio Matute Lagos, national director; and Capt Vicente Rafael Canales Nunez, regional director fo the west region.

Finance Police: Lt Col Sebastian Lagos Lagos, national director; Capt Jose Oscar Ramirez, chief in San Pedro Sula; Capt Alvidio Lopez Mass, chief in Santa Rosa de Copan; Lt Ariel Aguilar Carrasco, chief in Choluteca; Lt Jose Alberto Rivera Zambrano, chief in La Ceiba; and 2d Lt Dagoberto Cruz Santos, chief in Puerto Cortes.

Regional FUSEP Headquarters

First Region, in La Ceiba: Maj Juan Blas Salazar Meza, chief; Capt Elias Canales Barahona, inspecting officer.

Second Region, in San Pedro Sula: Maj Lazaro Avila Soleno, regional chief; Capt Margarito Amaya Alvarado, inspecting officer.

Third Region, in Santa Rosa de Copan: Maj Rodolfo del Cid Ramos, chief.

Fourth Region, in Marcala, La Paz: Maj Inocencio Corea Lopez, chief; Capt Hector Rodriguez Pavon, inspecting officer.

Fifth Region, in Comayagua: Maj Rene Pineda Sagastume, regional chief; Capt Francisco Mejia Lara, inspecting officer.

Sixth Region, in Choluteca: Maj Emilio Amador Mendoza, regional chief; Capt Alfonso Luque Jimenez, inspecting officer.

Seventh Region, in Tegucigalpa: Maj Manuel de Jesus Trejo Rosa, chief.

Eighth Region, in Danli, El Paraiso: Maj Heberto Cruz Aguilar, chief; Capt Teofilo Cardona Macias, inspecting officer.

Ninth Region, in Juticalpa, Olancho: Lt Jose Dalio Gomez, chief; Capt Agustin Cardona Macias, inspecting officer.

Tenth Region, in Trujillo: Maj Miguel Hernan Amado, chief.

Eleventh Region, in Puerto Lempira, Gracias a Dios: Capt Manuel Antonio Urgina, chief.

Capt Manuel Antonio Urgina referred to the changes in FUSEP noting that he had been authorized to report only on how the various FUSEP dependencies have been restructured, since there are officers such as Maj Paris Rivera, deputy director of the Department of National Investigation, who will not be dropped but transferred to another army unit.

Urbina said that Lt Carlos Quezada Aguilar, new chief of the public relations office of the FUSEP, will inform the public at a suitable moment about the arms that were seized in Comayagua.

NICARAGUA

SANDINIST LEADERS ADDRESS SOLIDARITY MEETING

State Council President

PA072005 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 1 Feb 81 pp 4, 5, 10

[Speech by Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez Tellez, president of the State Council, at opening of first international meeting of solidarity with Nicaragua in Managua on 28 January]

[Excerpts] Throughout this 18 months of revolution we have had to face the fiercest and most slanderous propaganda bombardment with few technical resources and even less economic resources, but with the unquestionable support of the brother peoples who have identified our struggle with their own struggle to overcome underdevelopment or to end dependence and to achieve freedom and peace.

We will not try to recount here each and every aspect of this campaign but we will refer to those subjects which the campaign has mainly centered on during this period.

In the first place, the news agencies and the reactionary spokesmen of the various regions of the world unleashed a litany of laments and slanders about alleged attacks on freedom of expression. These laments and slanders have been growing in the past months.

Delegations sent by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and headed by members of the National Directorate or the National Reconstruction Government junta, found that almost nothing was said in Europe about the revolution or its achievements. Almost nothing was said about the revolution in Latin American countries.

You are in Nicaragua today, you have been here for several days and you have been able to see that in this country various newspapers are published and a large number of radio news programs and political discussion programs are broadcast. Many of them are in clear opposition to the revolution. What is more, there are radio stations that broadcast every 10 or 15 minutes sketches with a political content that is clearly adverse to the revolution.

In Nicaragua foreign newspapers and magazines circulate without any restriction. These include the New York TIMES, the Washington POST, the Miami HERALD, the DIARIO DE LAS AMERICAS, TIME, NEWSWEEK, ZETA, LA NACION and others. Some local radio stations also broadcast Voice of America newscasts.

Now we ask those who control the news media in other countries, particularly those where the campaign against Nicaragua has been the most violent, if the freedom of expression there permits them to rebroadcast Radio Sandino or Voz de Nicaragua.

And is this freedom of expression, which is so touted, capable of at least truthfully reporting what happens in Nicaragua? However, UPI, quoting the Colombian newspaper EL TIEMPO speaks of similarities between Nicaragua and the times of Adolf Hitler and Mussolini.

AP reports attacks against freedom of expression and UPI talks of news embargoes and they all speak of censorship and a whole series of stupidities. But none of them, not a single one, says anything about the pardons for the Somozist prisoners, about the rehabilitation of the members of the disbanded basic infantry training school, many of whom had not even come of age when they had already been trained as beasts to murder their people. They do not report that despite this the revolution is rehabilitating them and is confident that it will achieve this.

They do not say anything about the generosities of the revolution toward those who in the past mercilessly exploited our people and only gave them hunger, misery and beatings. They do not speak of the efforts to safeguard the feeding of our people and to defend them from the greed of the price gougers.

This is what the international news agencies spread. These are the fears they express, hiding other interests. We must point out here a dual mechanism, a dual mechanism that shows the direct link between the internal reaction's propaganda and that of the international reaction. We must state here that the lies and the slanders are launched either through the radio station or the newspaper that the reaction has or through delegations that go abroad.

Subsequently, the "innocent and concerned" transnational news agencies gather the information provided by those people here and turn it into dispatches and launch million of the dispatches to the world and those dispatches come back to Nicaragua. International reaction picks them up and presents them as the international opinion on Nicaragua and the fears that the "democratic" people's have about Nicaragua.

That is why we find that our armed forces are attacked and within the armed forces, the Sandinist police and then the state security forces and then the Sandinist People's Militias are attacked. And why are the armed forces attacked? Why is there an international attempt to compare our armed forces with the cruelest armies of the Latin American dictatorships? Simply because in Nicaragua the Sandinist People's Army is merely the spearhead of the armed forces. But the power of the revolution mainly lies in the combative force of our people whether it is to defend ourselves from military, political and economic aggressions or to reconstruct the country.

They know that this power which has passed into the hands of the people, that this army and this police that have the seal of the people will not return to the hands of those who used to hold power. They will attack the Sandinist People's Militias because the militias are the expression of the armed people and the militias are going to be the first to be in the trenches of combat if the Somozist bands or other foreign forces enter the country.

Continuing on this subject, these sectors of the international press are trying to deny us our right to defend ourselves in all fields. We have acquired a responsibility before our people of not permitting ever again the return of the black days of the dictatorship. It is well that it be known that this revolution has not denied nor will it deny anyone the right to discuss and express his views through the available news media.

But freedom of expression will not be a pretext for destabilization campaigns and it will not be a means of support for the sectors involved in extensive plans to attack the normal development of the national reconstruction process, the economic reactivation and our people's just desire to safeguard peace and spiritual and material well-being.

They accuse us of being totalitarian and lies were spread to undermine the literary campaign, seeking to confuse international opinion, seeking to deprive us of the aid and support of the peoples and governments of the world in the implementation of such an ambitious project.

Nevertheless, the participation of international organizations in the literacy campaign, the recognition of institutions such as UNESCO have overcome their lies about the campaign.

They say nothing about all the big changes. They also speculate about the economic problems as our brother, Commander Arce, said yesterday. They base part of their useless hopes on those problems. They are not concerned about the great limitations that we inherited from Somozism and the imperialist domination.

They do not point out that in 17 months the Sandinist people's revolution has achieved 99 percent of its goals of reactivation of the gross national product; that in the agricultural and livestock sector those goals were fulfilled by 97 percent; in the industrial sector, 97 percent, and in the export program, by 90 percent. They are not interested in any of this.

They are not interested in the preventive health programs that have greatly lowered the infant mortality rates. They are not interested in the fact that we are gradually leaveing behind the unhealthy conditions that existed in our urban and rural areas; that we have implemented supply programs that are increasingly contributing to end price gouging and the illicit enrichment at the cost of the hunger of the people. Why should they report this? They are not interested.

These same agencies which have the nerve to speak of an embargo have kept the most absolute silence about all these aspects. I had here a number of examples but perhaps you must personally feel this. So far, no international news agency of the ones that I have mentioned earlier has disseminated any report on the meeting of international solidarity with Nicaragua. Not a single one, so you will have to work very hard when you go back to your countries. In the same way, impressive mobilizations of our people for picking cotton and coffee have taken place during these days but only silence has been evident from the international reactionary press, if silence is possible from it. They have tried to frighten the Christians of the continent by speaking of alleged persecutions and obstacles to the free exercise of freedom of worship. Nothing could be further from the truth.

The Sandinist people's revolution has the support of Christians in Nicaragua. There are Christians in the ranks of the FSLN and our actual situation each day denies the existence of a contradiction between Sandinism and religion, positions that were expressed by the FSLN National Directorate and that you will surely have an opportunity to learn about. And we invite you to learn about them because in the Christian's view they signify the great contributions in this field that the revolution has given at the international level.

These same people who speak of contradictions between religion and Sandinism are the same ones who manipulate the news in order to minimize the persecution of clergy in other countries of the area. They are the ones who have little or no interest in the assassination of Monsignor Romero in El Salvador, the murder of priests in Guatemala and the persecution and killing of clergy in El Salvador. They are the ones who place into operation the sinister machinery of their information networks to surround the Sandinist people's revolution with the most oppressive silence. They are the ones who use their huge economic resources to promote a strategic line in their international propaganda, to corrupt the international press media, to neutralize, silence or alienate the progressive newsmen of the continent and in this way to justify, strengthen and create an opinion favorable to the sinister plans being hatched against the peoples and against Nicaragua and against El Salvador.

When AFP disseminated a report saying that an invasion from Nicaragua had been discovered in El Salvador, this was the most disseminated report in the world. The millions of dispatches that circulated throughout the world reported Nicaragua's intervention in El Salvador as the news of the year. They disseminated the invented intervention more intensely that the Salvadoran Army's alleged great offensive ability to defeat that invasion. But what was after this? After this came the maneuver, came the pressure, came the undermining of the peoples, the organizations and the committees of solidarity that had expressed their full confidence in the Nicaraguan revolution. The objective was solely to pressure Nicaragua because it had declared its solidarity with El Salvador, and thus came the threat, the warning of economic destabilization of the country.

It would not be surprising if the attack that occurred yesterday were part of these same movements to encourage the armed aggressions against our country.

So then, why should we deceive ourselves? There is an international propaganda campaign aimed at encircling our country and preventing the world from learning of the revolution, its transformations, its benefits, the experiences that could be a bad example for other peoples and other government. There is a propaganda campaign. There is also the encirclement of silence which tries to create the conditions to justify those decisions for actions against Nicaragua, which tries to justify and prepare the conditions that will prevent Central America from becoming a powderkeg, ignoring the problems that exist in Central America--which are the problems of the underdeveloped and dependent countries. There is a line that seeks to once again use the strategy based on the policy of force to prevent the emergence of another revolution.

Twenty years ago they swore that there would not be another revolution and within those 20 years the Chilean revolution occurred and they later tried to prevent the triumph of the Nicaraguan revolution.

But after this triumph they now want to make sure that this "bad example" will be eliminated because the Nicaraguan revolution broke that strategy of domination. It broke the myth of the dictatorship. It showed that when a people decide to take up arms in a final effort to survive by eliminating the instruments of death which are bleeding them daily, those peoples are then capable of anything, those peoples will succeed and this is the example that they are trying to eliminate.

That is why we are not deceiving ourselves nor can you decieve yourselves. Our country which is barely able to rebuild itself undoubtedly with its own means and resources will not be able to counteract all the campaign of slanders, of distortions of the revolution, all the lines of attack. Only the work that our brothers of the Latin American Continent, that our brothers of the world carry out in their respective countries to make known the achievements of the revolution, to denounce all the pressures and maneuvers being planned against our country and Central America, will help us effectively undermine and defeat the powerful international machinery being used to mark us as a black spot. Only this determined action and also bearing in mind our needs, the spirit of the revolution, its popular, democratic and anti-imperialist character which is original, is not subject to schemes, does not want to get involved in schemes but to develop according to its own realities and wants to be understood and seen in this way, will permit our revolution to build the necessary foundations for a lasting peace, a lasting peace that our people have never had before. The only peace that they ever had was the peace they found in their graves.

But added to this thought you will take something else and that is that just as we desire to achieve that definite peace, just as we are generous, in the same way we are capable of defending this revolution like lions, we are capable of marching with all our people to the battle. We are are capable of everything except of returning to the condition of slaves, agreeing to being subjugated. If the possibilities arise, the Sandinists and their people who have known how to defend their victory, will be capable of dying for it. They are also capable of leaving their tools, their homes, their relative peace to march as a single man to defend this nation which will never again be on its knees. Then you who expressed solidarity before the victory and who give us solidarity now, you will surely give us solidarity when our people find themselves in those conditions because you will loudly hear our war cry: Free fatherland or death!

Interior Minister Borge

PA071743 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 2 Feb 81 p 3

[Speech by Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge, interior minister, at closing of first international meeting of solidarity with Nicaragua, in Managua on 31 January]

[Excerpts] When someone extends solidarity, he becomes aware of the revolution, and not only do the people who receive the solidarity benefit but the people who grant it. That is why we are trying to educate our people to love other peoples, to love mankind through solidarity. (applause)

As we have said on other occasions, a revolution which closed itself off stops being a revolution. There can be no real revolution if it doesn't extend its hands outward to shake the hands of other peoples who struggle. (applause)

You have heard here about the defense of the Nicaraguan revolution and I understand that you have acquired or renewed your commitment to continue to defend our revolution. The militias, all our people and you are in our defense plans.

You are therefore fighters for the defense of the Nicaraguan revolution. That is why I have called you internationalist fighters.

We are a small country and we could not survive the attacks of our enemies if we did not have the support of other peoples. This is more evident now that the enemies of Nicaragua are speaking more and their counterrevolutionary actions are increasingly more violent and bloody. You were witnesses of the death of many of our companeros on the northern border. And that is nothing more than the latest bloody chapter of the already heroic struggle of our combatants on the northern border.

Our revolution is surrounded by an army of verbal insults and by lies programmed into computers by the bloodshot and dirty eyes of our enemies. Our revolution is increasingly the subject of a possible attack.

What is to be deduced from all of this? That ours is a true revolution, that it is a great revolution that will go down in history as a great and true revolution. (applause)

The struggle is therefore between life and death. It would not be strange if at a given moment the counterrevolutionaries start saying: Counterrevolution or death! This would enable us to have the right to say: Revolution or death! (applause)

What is the social base for the counterrevolution in Nicaragua? The classes that were ousted or affected by the revolutionary power, yesterday's and today's parasites, the criminals, the former criminal guardsmen and the idiots.

So far I have not found--and I have met many--a single criminal who sympathizes with the revolution, a single murderer or thief who sympathizes with the revolution, a single idiot who sympathizes with the revolution. I have not even found a bad poet who sympathizes with the revolution. (applause)

In Nicaragua those who are distinguished by their evil nature or their intellectual mediocrity are inevitably the counterrevolutionaries. Perhaps we should build a city for all the ones who were ousted, the murderous guardsmen and the idiots so they will have their own republic, the republic of the counterrevolution. (applause)

This would be another city other than Miami because I think Miami is now too small to hold the social and counterrevolutionary garbage of Latin America. And what is the social base of the revolution? The workers, the peasants, the most valuable Nicaraguan intellectuals, broad sectors of the middle class. The best newsmen are on the side of the revolution. (applause)

The best priests are on the side of the revolution. (applause) The best men of Nicaragua are truly on the side of the revolution. And who are on the side of the counterrevolutionary garbage? The gorillas, international reaction and imperialism. Who are also on the side of the revolution? The solidarity of peoples, you internationalist brothers are on the side of Sandino's people.

Revolutions are surrounded by danger but the revolutionaries are not afraid of danger. Imperialism is the most serious threat to the peoples but the solidarity of peoples is the most serious threat to imperialism. (applause)

We do not fear imperialism and we are not afraid to speak with imperialism. We are willing to get along with the sensible men of the United States just as we are willing to get along with the sensible men of the Nicaraguan private enterprise. There are some who are sensible and we can speak with the sensible ones.

One can speak of negotiations. Why not? Parties which have different viewpoints negotiate and we are not enemies of negotiations. What we firmly support is the respect for our national dignity, for Nicaraguan sovereignty and for the pride that we have acquired after victory as the legitimate fruit of the struggle of those who died for the people and the revolution.

Meanwhile, we prepare ourselves for defense. Hopefully, we will not need to use the formidable force of the people for defense. Hopefully, it will not be necessary. We want to work with the enthusiasm and the happiness that peace gives us. We are firm supporters of peace and in that sense and in behalf of peace, we are firm supporters of dialogue. We want to sweat, not shed blood. I hope that the call to our people to join the militia battalions will be an unnecessary effort although in any case that call serves to maintain intact the revolutionary spirit, to keep the love for the fatherland "red-hot", to train the workers and to increase their discipline and to turn them into men and women of steel. It helps to show all peoples and all our enemies the strength of our revolution. It helps to show that we Nicaraguans are ready to return to the trenches and barricades if necessary. It helps to show that no one will doubt that the rifles are without safeties. It helps to show that we are willing to give the order and to obey the order to the battle stations. (applause)

To you brother internationalists, internationalist fighters, we say: The doors of Nicaragua are open to all of you who want to come to our country and the heart of the Nicaraguans is open to all of you.

Free fatherland (audience shouts "or death.") (lengthy applause)

RESOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY MEETING

PA071455 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 1 Feb 81 p 5

[Resolution of "El Salvador Shall Win" first international meeting of solidarity with Nicaragua issued in Managua on 31 January--passages in all capitals denote boldface as published]

[Text] The participants in the "EL SALVADOR SHALL WIN" FIRST INTERNATIONAL MEETING OF SOLIDARITY WITH NICARAGUA which included 80 special guests, 90 delegates of the committees of solidarity with Nicaragua and 100 observers of the following countries: THE FRG, ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRIA, AUSTRALIA, BELGIUM, BELIZE, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CANADA, COLOMBIA, THE DPRK, COSTA RICA, CUBA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DENMARK, ECUADOR, SPAIN, THE UNITED STATES, FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN, GRENADA, GUATEMALA, HONDURAS, THE NETHERLANDS, HUNGARY, ITALY, LUXEMBOURG, MEXICO, NORWAY, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, POLAND, PUERTO RICO, THE GDR, THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, SWITZERLAND, THE USSR, VENEZUELA AND VIETNAM have issued the following resolution at the end of the conference.

1. The talks we have held with the leaders of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and with various social sectors of Sandino's people as well as the direct observation of the advances of the Sandinist people's revolution have permitted us to confirm the deep popular, democratic and revolutionary character of the Nicaraguan revolution. This compels us to increase solidarity with the Nicaraguan people and to undertake with greater energy the strengthening and expansion of the current expressions of solidarity in order to turn our respective peoples into true trenches in defense of the Sandinist revolution.

2. In the face of the threatening and interventionist attitudes already taking shape in the new imperialist policy, we express our unconditional support of the FSLN, the revolutionary government and the Nicaraguan people, and we express our most vigorous condemnation of the threats of intervention and the economic pressures and blackmail that U.S. imperialism has begun against Nicaragua, thus attacking the right that peoples have to their free self-determination.

Therefore, we will demand that the new U.S. administration respect Sandino's people's legitimate right to freely continue to build their own destiny.

3. After learning of the economic problems that the revolution faces as it carries out the national reconstruction tasks that will permit the demands of the heroic people of Sandino to be satisfied, the participants in the meeting commit ourselves to carry out all possible efforts to channel all possible material aid to the National Reconstruction Government and in this way to contribute to the achievement of the priority social projects of the revolution.

4. After having confirmed the falsehoods and slanders that the transnational news agencies and U.S. imperialism daily spread abroad with the objective of isolating the Sandinist revolution and confusing the peoples of the world who both during the war of liberation and after the triumph have expressed their solidarity with Nicaragua in different ways, we express our commitment to intensify the international campaign to make known the achievements and advances of the Sandinist people's revolution in order to counteract the aforementioned campaigns and to tell our peoples the truth of what is occurring in Sandino's fatherland.

5. The participants in the first international meeting of solidarity with Nicaragua express our unlimited support and recognition of the just and heroic struggle that the Salvadoran people are now waging to achieve their liberation and we condemn the different forms of direct and indirect intervention that U.S. imperialism has begun to implement with the object of frustrating the legitimate aspirations of that brother people.

Managua, Free Nicaragua, 31 January 1981, YEAR OF DEFENSE AND PRODUCTION.

LONG LIVE THE SANDINIST PEOPLE'S REVOLUTION!
NO TO INTERVENTION IN CENTRAL AMERICA!
LONG LIVE REVOLUTIONARY SOLIDARITY!

BORGE, PASTORA SPEAK AT POLITICAL CEREMONY

PA070443 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] This afternoon, a political ceremony was held at the amphitheater of Ajax Delgado police complex in which commanders Tomas Borge and Eden Pastora participated.

Commander Pastora mentioned that the militias assigned to the northern sector of the country, along with the border guards of the Sandinist Peoples Army, EPS, have been reinforced with state security detachments, EPS fighters and members of the peoples militias from all over the country.

For his part, Commander Borge emphasized the exemplary dignity that should be maintained by a true Sandinist, the boldness, bravery and fighting solidarity that he should show, because the opposite, surrender, would be a betrayal of their status as revolutionary fighters.

The discipline of the armed forces, forged during the guerrilla war, which is the only revolutionary school that we have known, should be our main banner in facing our sole enemy: imperialism, Commander Borge added.

Commander Borge also explained that, despite the prominence with which a news report was published regarding the omission of the Nicaraguan flag from the militia enrollment sheet, it was necessary to correct this inadvertent error.

On the subject, he said that the Sandinist flag should be accompanied by the blue and white flag of the fatherland. He also noted that Gen Augusto Cesar Sandino carried that flag because he felt that the blue and white flag of Nicaraguans held priority over all.

He requested and received the consent of those present at the ceremony to make this correction. Finally, Commander Eden Pastora said this attitude was evidence of the capacity for self-criticism of the Sandinists and Nicaraguan revolutionaries. Therefore, the blue and white flag will be printed on the militias enrollment forms.

PASTORA SAYS PEOPLE READYING TO REPEL AGGRESSION

PA061830 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] The Sandinist armed forces are ready to repel any attacks the enemies of the Nicaraguan revolution might attempt, Commander Eden Pastora, deputy defense minister and chief of the Sandinist People's Militias [MPS], stated in an interview with the NEW NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY, ANN. He was commenting on reports that reactionary counter-revolutionary groups of former Somozist guards who are training in Miami, New Orleans and Honduras are preparing to invade Nicaraguan territory.

Pastora noted that precisely at this phase of formation of the MPS, the army will impart all its military knowhow to the people so they can give a firm response to those enemies who are trying to carry out an invasion.

Regarding the camps the former Somozist guardsmen have in Honduran territory with the permission and tolerance of the Honduran military, Commander Pastora said this raises a lot of questions and doubts as to the honesty of the Honduran Government. The Nicaraguan deputy defense minister appealed to the Honduran people to exert pressure on the military sectors that support the former Somozist guardsmen so they can be expelled from the country.

The people cannot be deceived--perhaps confused at the beginning, but in the end everything becomes clear, Commander Pastora said regarding the psychological preparation of public opinion being carried out by the transnational information services to lay the basis for U.S. intervention in Central America.

International solidarity is one of the defensive weapons of our revolution. We are prepared for defense. However, we appeal to the people through the committees to defend this revolution in the face of nefarious forces seeking to transform the revolution into violence, Commander Pastora stated.

The Nicaraguan deputy defense minister termed a "witch hunt" the statements by U.S. State Department spokesman William Dyess that Nicaragua has been the channel for Salvadoran revolutionaries to receive arms from Cuba. This shows disregard of the courage of the Salvadoran people, who are determined to be free at any cost, Commander Pastora emphasized.

In accordance with the Sandinist revolutionary maturity, the only assistance given to the Salvadoran revolutionaries has been moral support, he added.

Regarding the MPS, the commander said there are plans to train some 100,000 city people each week and that possibly this training will be extended to the departments. We are preparing for a people's war. If they invade us we will know how to respond, he stressed.

On another subject, Pastora said he had experienced twofold happiness on learning that the Costa Rican attorney general's office had rejected for lack of proof the charge by an ultrarightwing movement in that country accusing him of betraying the country by distorting statements he made about Nicaraguan sovereignty. One satisfaction is that I am still Costa Rican and the other is that once again justice has triumphed in Costa Rica. This shows that the Costa Rican leaders are not impressed by sensationalist or distorted news, Commander Pastora noted.

Commander Pastora adopted Costa Rican citizenship in September 1977. Not only am I Costa Rican and Nicaraguan, but also Central American, and I love Costa Rica more than those elements who distorted my statements, the deputy defense minister said.

JUNTA MEMBERS CRUZ, CORDOVA, HASSAN JOIN MILITIAS

PA082118 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 4 Feb 81 pp 1, 6

[Text] Dr Arturo Cruz, member of the governing junta, joined the Sandinist People's Militias last night and told BARRICADA that the massive training of the people is convincing evidence that a legitimate democracy is being established by the Sandinist leadership which not only tolerates ample freedom of expression, but also arms the people to defend their achievements.

In addition to Doctor Cruz, junta members Rafael Cordova Rivas and Moises Hassan Morales also joined the militias.

Last night the three junta members received the militia training which consisted of dismantling arms and reassembling them. Nearly 800 workers also attended the training session at the Roger Nunez Military Training Center, formerly Xolotlan Airport. The junta members present at the militia training center encouraged the workers preparing to defend the fatherland, and it showed at the same time the importance and priority which the governing junta of national reconstruction assigns to this task. The decision of the junta members, who found the time in their unending work schedule to fulfill this patriotic obligation, is an example for all sectors of the country to firmly join in that commitment.

Dr Cruz said the people must prepare for any foreign aggression, which is always a real possibility. He added that at present it is a patriotic demand to close ranks in order to defend the nation and the economy, setting aside all partisan and personal interests.

"The response by the people in joining the Sandinist People's Militias confirms their patriotic determination to defend the nation's sovereignty," he said.

He also commented that one of the most eloquent proofs that the Sandinist leadership has the highest of democratic motivations is the fact that it is arming the people and tolerating any type of freedom of expression, written or spoken, thereby guaranteeing the right to dissent. "That is why," he noted, "this leadership does not fear the people."

"I am interested in learning how to handle those rifles because I am ready, should anything happen, even to serve as waterboy," he said.

Meanwhile, Dr Rafael Cordova Rivas, who is said to have some experience in handling arms, showed the rest of his militia companeros that he had learned something about dismantling a Galil rifle.

"I am ready to take up arms should the time come. I have said this in some of my addresses, but now I want to confirm it in front of the Nicaraguan people," he noted.

"We must heed the words of Dr Pedro Joaquin Chamorro who said: Do not say go, but let's go." He commented on the response by the people noting that such enthusiasm shows the determination of the Nicaraguan people to defend their country.

"When the time comes to defend our nationality and it is necessary to arm the people, this will not mean an arms race, but it will merely be providing them with the means for defense. Charges of arms race which have been made against the revolution by some reactionary sectors can only be legitimately made when some government arms itself to attack; but in our case, we are doing so to defend outselves, not to attack anyone."

MILITIA BATTALION TO LEAVE FOR SOUTHERN BORDER

PA091538 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Battalion No 5011 is the first unit of militiamen from Ciudad Sandino to join the reserves of the Sandinist People's Army. It will also be the first to leave for the Benjamin Zeledon southern front to reinforce posts and overall vigilance along our southern border in view of reports that former Somozist guardsmen are organizing in the brother country of Costa Rica.

The battalion is composed of workers and peasants as well as several office clerks who have joined the militias with a great sense of patriotism to help defend the nation's sovereignty and the achievements of our Sandinist people's revolution, which is threatened today more than ever by imperialism and those dreaming of the shameful Somozist past.

Battalion No 5011 is composed of 695 militiamen. It has been named after German Pomares in order to render homage to the peasant who rose through the ranks to become a member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front's directorate.

The battalion is scheduled to leave Sunday at midday. A mass event will be held at the Leonardo Bustos Plaza of Ciudad Sandino. One of the underprivileged districts during the past which is now burgeoning with the unstoppable impetus of the revolutionary process.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES FSLN-ARMED FORCES RELATIONSHIP

PA082256 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 4 Feb 81 pp 1, 6

[Interview with Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion Cruz, deputy interior minister; no date or place given]

[Text] BARRICADA: What are the goals of political training in the Sandinist armed forces?

Commander Carrion: In the armed forces party work has two basic goals: One is to guarantee the fidelity of the armed forces to the Sandinist people's revolution and to organize the most selfless, disciplined, revolutionary combatants into a sort of moving force of the rest of the armed forces.

It also seeks to help carry out the mission of each corps of the armed forces; in other words, party work specifically tries to zero in on the tasks of the army or the police, state security and the penitentiary system. It also helps to strengthen the single military command.

[Question] What are its prospects?

[Answer] The Sandinist party work has recently been structured. All organs have Sandinist Front members and militants even though they are relatively small in number, especially since we are selecting the first promotion of militants within the armed forces. We have tried to be demanding in the choice of the companeros who will be included in the first promotion group.

It must be noted that this work has had positive results. Already during the Christmas and New Year holidays, the administrative personnel of the Interior Ministry, the police and other organizations did surveillance duty at the national penitentiary system in the city. All that was the initiative of the party organizations and the result of the political work done with the grassroots to get them consciously involved in such activities.

[Question] Commander, some minority sectors here have questioned the work of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) in the armed forces. What do you think of that?

[Answer] Everywhere the army is part of the state and the state serves the interests of the dominant class in society. Where the oligarchy dominates, the army serves that dominant oligarchy. In the socialist countries, the army serves the interests of the working class. In this sense, armies are political. There is no apolitical army in the world. For instance, we can say that the U.S. Army follows an imperialist policy which led it to intervene in Vietnam, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua and in many parts of the world. In El Salvador, the government and the army serve the oligarchy and they are unpopular and repressive. Here in Nicaragua the army also served a small oligarchy and the interests of dictatorship.

The revolution involved a change in the reins of power, not just a mere change of government. Through the revolution, power went to the working class and our army is an army of the people which has to be trained to build the new society. Every army serves the interests of a class and in this case it serves the interests of the majority of Nicaraguans and these interests are the dominant interests in today's society.

[Question] How is political work conducted?

[Answer] Through special departments. In the Interior Ministry it is the political directorate and in the Defense Ministry it is the political-cultural section.

These companeros organize various activities through which political work is done. They organize political training in classes taught by the companeros themselves. The most advanced are picked to teach the classes.

They study the history of the people's struggle, the Sandinist struggle, their problems, the development of the revolutionary process, economic and social aspects of Nicaragua, the lives of the most outstanding vanguard militants who died and other subjects.

Furthermore, a number of cultural activities are promoted because our goal is that the combatants of the Sandinist armed forces have an all-round formation, that is, that they have the opportunity to cultivate their cultural and artistic talent. We can cite the formation of the cultural movement of armed forces art aficionados which recently held an artistic festival here in Managua.

[Question] Commander, is this type of activity limited solely to the companeros who belong to the Sandinist Front?

[Answer] No. This is a mass thing. But we must distinguish between party work and political work which is a mass thing; it is directed to all combatants in the ministries who belong to the armed forces.

[Question] How advanced is this work now, Commander Carrion?

[Answer] It is hard to put this in a few words. We can say it is in the early stages since one of the main problems is the formation of capable cadres who can carry out this difficult and complex task which requires a great deal of maturity and a high level of political conscientiousness.

Furthermore, these companeros are required to have great prestige among the grassroots and a great deal of moral authority. We have made important accomplishments but face great difficulties also which we will gradually overcome.

[Question] Will any other party be able to engage in party work in the armed forces?

[Answer] I don't think so.

[Question] Why?

[Answer] Because these are the Sandinist armed forces; that is, the FSLN is a party that cannot be compared with any other party in Nicaragua. Therefore, if the armed forces, as I told you before, have to be educated in the concepts of the new society and in fidelity to the Sandinist people's revolution, logically the Sandinist Front--the vanguard of the Nicaraguan people--is the organization most suited to do that.

We also cannot forget that the armed forces are the offspring of the Sandinist Front and its struggle. And if its command cadres are Sandinist Front militants, that is no coincidence. Those companeros fought the dictatorship for many years and they took up arms and risked their lives 101 times.

[Question] Is it necessary to be an FSLN member to join the armed forces?

[Answer] No. Most combatants are not FSLN members because it is not easy to be an FSLN member. Of course, it is necessary to be a revolutionary. We are not going to let reactionaries in, people who want a society different from what the Nicaraguan people want.

[Question] How are the party channels and the single military command coordinated, Commander?

[Answer] That is an interesting question because it is difficult for some people to understand how the democratic principles of the Sandinist organization can be applied to the armed forces command. There has been a dialectic relationship between both. The party organization reinforces the single military command because that is a principle of army organization; in other words, the boss' orders have to be carried out in the work area. However, if at the same time that boss is, for instance, a militant in the party organization, he is open to criticism and to demands on a peer level from his fellow party members. The party organization can often help the boss make better decisions and then help follow through with those decisions.

But one must not get confused. These are two different things. The person politically responsible for the party organization cannot tell the boss what he has to do. That's not allowed. He can discuss the decision and find ways to make a better decision.

[Question] How do the combatants feel about party work?

[Answer] They are very enthusiastic about joining the FSLN ranks and they are very interested in participating in political tasks.

MEXICO, IDB TO HELP NICARAGUA BUILD RURAL ROADS

PA080252 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1835 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Feb (EFE)--Mexico will help Nicaragua build modern rural roads, Nicaraguan Construction Minister Carlos Schutze said here today.

He explained that Mexico will give Nicaragua cooperation valued at $370,000, according to an agreement signed by Mexico, the Inter-American Development Bank and his country. Schutze did not give the date the building of rural roads in his country will begin but said that the Inter-American Bank will contribute over $700,000 for the projects.

CASTRO SENDS MESSAGE TO NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

FL091250 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1232 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, has sent a message to the Foreign Ministers Conference which opened today in New Delhi, the Indian capital.

In his message to the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference, Fidel mentions the threat of a new aggression against Mozambique by the racist South Africa regime. Fidel explains in the message that taking into account South Africa's recent attack against Mozambique and the aggressiveness proclaimed by the Pretoria government, there is no doubt of the threat of another impending aggression against Mozambican territory.

The chairman of the Nonaligned Movement also urges the New Delhi foreign ministers conference to adopt rapid and effective solidary action of support for Mozambique at all international forums.

REPUDIATION OF SALVADORAN POLICY GROWS IN U.S.

PA100028 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 9 Feb 81

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpt] In previous commentaries, we have noted how concerned the progressive and democratic forces in the world are about the U.S. interventionist escalation in El Salvador where the people and their vanguard, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, are heroically fighting the genocidal military-Christian democratic junta, a creation of U.S. imperialism. The repudiation of the government's interventionist escalation which is trying to keep the Salvadoran people from exercising their right to self-determination is growing in the very heart of the United States.

Three U.S. Congressmen who toured Central America on their return to Washington charged that the White House is lying to Americans about what is happening in El Salvador where, they stressed, there is no struggle between the left and the right but a savage repression by the security corps against the people. The legislators introduced a bill in congress to try to stop military assistance to the Salvadoran regime and they warned that direct U.S. intervention in that country would turn all of Central America into a new Vietnam.

In a document published in the NEW YORK TIMES, many politicals, social, religious and intellectual figures in the United States repudiated the government decision to increase military aid to the unpopular Salvadoran Government.

MALMIERCA ACTIVITIES AT NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

For Havana, Delhi and AFP coverage of Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmiera's activities at the Nonaligned Conference in New Delhi, see the Nonaligned Conference section of the 9 February South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BRIEFS

RIZO IN CAMAGUEY--Julian Rizo Alvarez, member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat, has made the closing remarks at Camaguey's first provincial plenum on agricultural equipment to be used in the preparation of land for the great spring planting campaign. The party leader stated that the attitude of the personnel operating agricultural equipment demonstrates the determination of Camaguey residents to win in the historic task of building the socialist fatherland. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Feb 81 FL]

BAHAMAS

MEXICAN PRESIDENT CONFIRMS INVITATION TO PINDLING

FL091515 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 2 Feb 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo spent a few hours in Nassau on his return to Mexico after a state visit to India. President Portillo, his family, and 42 officials, were met at Nassau International Airport at 12:35 am Sunday--2 hours behind schedule--by Deputy Prime Minister Arthur Hanna and Mrs Oris Russell, permanent secretary to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

While here President Portillo confirmed an invitation to Prime Minister and Mrs Lynden Pindling to visit Mexico from February 23-24. The invitation was confirmed through the Mexican Ambassador to the Bahamas Augustin Barrios Gomez.

GOVERNMENT WARNS ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS OF SANCTIONS

FL091520 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 3 Feb 81 p 1

[Excerpts] Government has announced it will now arrest illegal immigrants who have either not tried to regularize their status in the Bahamas or applied to be returned voluntarily to their homeland. The announcement warned that government would not tolerate any exploitation of illegal immigrants and asked the public to cooperate with the Ministry of Labor and Home Affairs "to ensure that all illegal immigrants are treated in a humane manner." The release said that "no effort will be spared to maintain the good name of the Bahamas."

Illegal immigrants were warned to beware of "persons who might pose as immigration or police officers, particularly persons who offer assistance to obtain work permits or residence permits." It added that "arresting officers will produce proper identification."

The release asked that any Bahamian who is approached by illegal immigrants for help and who is in possession of information that could be useful to the arrested immigrant should come forward and make "those facts known so that the immigrants can verify any claims which they might make for special consideration." Government's announcement came two weeks after the amnesty period--October 22 January 18--for illegal immigrants to regularize their position or leave the Bahamas, ended. The largest number of illegal immigrants in the Bahamas are Haitians who are fleeing the poverty of their homeland.

Government has prepared new facilities at HM prison, Fox Hill, to hold about 500 illegal immigrants. Arrests could not start before housing space at the prison was ready. It is understood that there is a plan to separate children from their families until the family unit can be repatriated. Religious leaders have been asked to assist. Deputy Director of Immigration Enoch Backford could not say when arrests would begin, but pointed out that now that the amnesty period had ended arrests could be made at any time. He could not say whether families would be separated after their arrest.

GRENADA

BISHOP CALLS FOR CLOSE RELATIONS WITH U.S.

FL070012 St George's Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Excerpts] One of the guarantees to increased production is to insure that all Grenadians receive better health care. The point was made yesterday afternoon by the minister of health in the People's Revolutionary Government, Brother Norris Bain, as he addressed a ceremony at the general hospital in St George's.

The occasion was the [words indistinct] of new facilities at the hospital, paving the way for better health services at the medical institution. The new facilities include a new x-ray unit, another operating room, a recovery section, an intensive care unit and the complete air conditioning of the theater.

Brother Bain also pointed out that the new facilities are an indication of the attitude of the People's Revolutionary Government towards health care in Grenada. He thanked the European Economic Community, the United States Agency for International Development, the government and people of Cuba, the Venezuelan Government, the St George's University School of Medicine and other countries and organizations which assisted in making the improvements possible.

Prime Minister Bishop reiterated the point (?stated) by Health Minister Bain in that better health care and increased productivity are directly linked. Prime Minister Bishop also used the opportunity to stress the importance of decentralization of health care so that Grenadians who live in far areas do not have to travel long distances to get medical attention.

He also thanked the various governments and organizations for the assistance given to Grenada in medical care. He said the assistance given by the medical school is a bad [as heard] example of the type of relationship the people and government of Grenada would like to develop with the people of the United States.

[Begin recording in progress]...Not always be and our position today remains without any doubt at all that we do want the closest, the most concrete forms and the best kind of relations that we can develop with the people of the United States. And certainly having our friends here with us attending the medical school, whether as staff or as students, we believe is eloquent testimony of the possibilities for developing peaceful and mutually beneficial cooperation between our two peoples and our two countries. [end recording]

JAMAICA

PRIME MINISTER SEAGA HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

FL061600 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 31 Jan 81 pp 1, 13

[Text] "The time has come when Jamaica must recognize that we cannot borrow our way out of problems...We must work our way." That was the message Prime Minister Edward Seaga brought back from Wahsington, D.C., Thursday night after an official visit with U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

The prime minister told a press conference at the Norman Manley airport that his government would make no apology for its attempt to arrange private sector cooperation between Jamaica and the United States, instead of seeking aid.

He said: "This is a departure for which we make no apology. The message that I took to Washington was not a message of an open hand, an outstretched palm seeking additional aid."

Prime Minister Seaga said that Jamaica must recognize that it could not borrow its way out of its problems. He said that further hand-outs of aid were necessary in the short term, but the tenor must be set from now that the country must work its way.

Goodwill Visit

Mr Seaga said his visit to Washington was a visit of goodwill in which he has expressed the hope that having been invited as the first foreign head of government to visit the U.S. under the new administration, was a sign of the resumption of friendship between the peoples of the two country.

The prime minister told the press conference: "It is true that the country will require additional aid and will have to seek additional aid because of the precarious economic situation in which we find ourselves.

"It is true that this has to be the short-term strategy, but it is equally true that we must begin from now to build the longer term strategy, the medium term strategy of developing the bigger flows that can come from other sources than from aid and public investments."

"Hence, the message that I took to Washington was that the Jamaican people are willing and anxious to go to work. That there is a new spirit. That there is a new perspective looking towards the future and that by our own capital resources we can do so much, but in partnership with another country which has greater capital resources, we can do so much more."

He said that in this respect the government had achieved its goal, as it has been agreed to set up a mechanism by which private sector leadership in the United States will joint hands with private sector leadership in Jamaica, to set up a working body with a functioning secretariat which would investigate the areas in which capital investments can best be made; the areas in which technology can best be transferred and with the use of consulting firms, to determine these areas to seek to encourage the much larger flows which can come in capital from private resources than from governmental resources.

Mr Seaga said that in a few days, he expected the names would be released of the private sector component in the team from the United States, and Jamaica would likewise be doing the same thing here.

"We hope that this functioning commission, or committee, will be set to work within a relatively short period and that the results of it would manifest itself within the short term period, of providing new investment opportunities and new employment opportunities," Mr Seaga said.

Mr Seaga said his visit was principally ceremonial, but the opportunity was used to discuss matters of state in which respect the principal thrust of the discussions on matters of state was in respect of the development of a new mechanism to assist in the transfer of capital and technology.

He said that it had been the custom of delegations leaving this country to go abroad to seek aid on the basis of public assistance from governments on a bilateral basis.

The type of strategy practiced in the past was in the hope that aid flows and increment to aid flows could assist the country in its financial problems.

But the government's analysis had revealed that notwithstanding increments obtained through aid flows, even if they be as high as 50 percent increase on the existing flows, that they were still small amounts by comparison to what was needed insofar as the capital required to put the country back on its feet.

Agreement

Mr Seaga said: "Our analysis tells us that far larger amounts of capital are available, not through the official channel, not through aid flows, but from private resources."

He said that what was sought to be developed in Washington was an agreement by which the U.S. Government, using its good offices, would enable Jamaica to structure a mechanism which is new. A mechanism by which the private sector in the United States would undertake to work together with the private sector in Jamaica for the development of the country, economically, and to increase the capital transfers that can come from private flows on a much larger scale than any aid flows can accomplish, and at the same time to increase the transfer of technology that can come from private sources.

Mr Seaga said that before leaving the island he had requested an indication as to the new investment intentions that had come on stream since the change of government, and was told that in excess of 70 new investment intentions had been recorded.

But, the survey had not been completed, and it was possible that on completion of the survey near 100 new investment intentions would have been recorded in Jamaica since the change of government. He said that the capital investment involved in the new investment intentions was in the region of over $200 million.

A Fraction

"Not all of these will be implemented. In fact, only a fraction can be expected to be implemented. But it is our job to keep encouraging not only the intentions of private investment, but also the implementation of these investments, so that by virtue of implemented investment intentions there will be new opportunities for employment, new flows of foreign exchange and new prosperity for the country," Mr Seaga said.

"That is what we were elected to do. We have set up, therefore, in our agreement with the United States Government, a new mechanism that has so far not been attempted in this region. But it is not unique. I was guided in this analysis by the fact that there existed an example of success before we attempted to set up this mechanism.

Korea, which was an unknown industrial entity after the Korean War, was adopted by the Government of Japan, who called in its industrialists and said to them we want you to take an interest in Korea and to adopt industrial firms in Korea and to guide them by bringing them into your own export markets.

Help them by transferring technology, bringing them into your own export markets and when they have arrived at a stage where they are able to make it on their own, then you may separate or continue partnership as the case may be. Korea, today, is one of the industrial powers of the world and indeed the miracle of the developing world, so far as industrialization and employment opportunities are concerned.

"We therefore are looking to a capital exporting country, which in this case was the United States, but is not exclusively so, because there are other countries which are also capital exporting and which can help our investment community to achieve the same results. We feel the time has come when Jamaica must recognize that we cannot borrow its way out of its problems.

Dynamism

Further hand-outs of aid are important in the short-term, but we must set the tenor from now that we must work our way, we must productively earn our way out of our problems, and we can only do this through the dynamism of a productive private sector, which can do so much and go so far on its own, but can go so much further with the additional capital flows that can come from the productive and private sectors, elsewhere.

Mr Seaga said that in addition it was decided that the tourism sector would receive major assistance by virtue of an amendment to the U.S.-Jamaica double taxation relief treaty.

He said that the treaty was now before the U.S. Senate for ratification and would grant to conventions coming to Jamaica tax relief, by way of allowing them to charge off their expenses to the convention against their tax liabilities in the U.S.

This relief is already available to Mexico and Canada. "We have negotiated this relief for Jamaica in principle. It still has to be ratified by the U.S. Senate, I have no fear that with the goodwill that has been generated that it will be approved," the prime minister said.

Mr Seaga and his wife, Mitsy, arrived by an Air Florida flight from Miami at about 9:50 P.M. They were met by a team of Jamica Labor Party Parliamentarians including Senator Bruce Golding, Mr Basil Buck, Captain Glen Webley, Senator Ronald Irvine, Mr Ferdie Yap, Miss Joan Gordon and Mr Winston Spaulding.

SHEARER: WE WANT GOOD RELATIONS WITH ALL COUNTRIES

FL061635 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 3 Feb 81 pp 1, 10

[Text] Deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, Hugh Shearer, has stated that his government was willing to have friendly relations with the governments of all countries on the basis of mutual respect for the sovereignty and independence of "our respective countries."

He was speaking at the governor general's annual dinner for the diplomatic corps at Kings House last Thursday night at which he outlined Jamaica's domestic and foreign policies. Mr Shearer said that national goals and objectives were reflected at the international level in foreign policy. His government, he continued, on the domestic level, was committed to improvement in the standards of living, greater social stability, cultural development for greater selfawareness and conservation and development of the country's resources.

These national goals and objectives were reflected at the international level in a foreign policy which "will be nonaligned, firmly committed to noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries, independent in our judgement of issues, be opposed to racism in all its forms and wherever it cocurs under whatever name, will be balanced in sensitivity and outlook, bearing in mind the diverse character of Jamaica's external involvement and will be strong in support of the interests of the region in which we are geographically located," he said. However the government realised that "these principal aspects of our foreign policy can only be achieved in an international atmosphere which is sensitive to the needs and aspirations of the developing countries," Mr Shearer said.

The government, he said, would continue to take an active part in deliberations to advance the North/South dialogue; and would work for a more equitable international economic system. It would seek to ensure better terms of trade for developing countries, as well as amendments of the terms on which international financial and other institutions deal with developing countries so as to enable effective assistance to relevant development programs.

Turning to the Caribbean, Mr Shearer told his audience that as diplomats accredited to the Caribbean they would be aware that the region was no longer preceived as an area consisting only of holiday resorts. There was now a realization that the Caribbean reflected the many problems of the developing world. "It is a group of countries at differing stages of development and with different resource bases; with varied constitutional structures and a wide diversity of peoples and cultures but with a commitment to the democratic system of government. We all share a common goal of trying to meet the legitimate expectations of our peoples for improved levels of living."

His government, he continued, believed that the developmental problems of the area could best be tackled in a spirit of regional cooperation. However this could not be done in isolation from the rest of the international community and "we look to you to assist us through the strengthening of cooperation, at the bilateral and multilateral levels between the countries of the Caribbean and the countries that you represent," Mr Shearer told his audience. It was in this spirit that he wished to emphasise his government's willingness to have friendly relations with the governments of all countries on the basis of mutual respect for the sovereignty and independence of the respective countries, he said.

NORWEGIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

FL061620 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 3 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] A five-man delegation from the Norwegian ministries of foreign affairs, and trade and shipping, arrived in the island Saturday night for discussions in preparation for a meeting of the joint Jamaica-Norway Economic Commission to be held in Oslo, Norway, later this year.

The delegation, led by Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Nils Dietz, comprises Mr Gunnar Boe of the Norwegian Agency for International Development [NORAD], Mr Eivinn Berg, of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, Mr Olav Ljosne from the Ministry of Trade and Shipping and Ambassador Per Ravne. Mr Dietz told the GLEANER that the Norwegian mission to Jamaica has two main purposes: to examine the status of cooperation in the commission set up five years ago, to evaluate and assess the present situation, and to prepare an agenda for the full meeting of the commission in Oslo in April-May.

The preparatory talks began yesterday morning when the delegation met with the Jamaican side of the commission at the National Planning Agency which coordinates the local side. It was the first such meeting since the election of the new government here.

In its examination of the status of cooperation in the commission Mr Dietz said the delegation will look at specific projects in the areas of maritime cooperation and training; fish processing, and projects in industry.

Greater attention will be focussed on the two most important of the projects in industry--the Alcoa expansion project aimed at doubling the capacity of the Clarendon plant; and the cement company rehabilitation project at Rockfort. The team will also visit the sites of projects now underway, and will hole talks with government ministries involved. It will also meet with representatives of the private sector organization of Jamaica.

Mr Dietz said that both sides of the commission had reason to be satisfied with its work over the 5 years since it was established. He said that the commission had helped to establish contacts between the business communities in Norway and Jamaica and has been providing grants, credits and finance in the areas where projects are being undertaken.

The Oslo meeting of the commission will discuss the work and achievements and determine how to bring the projects forward for future cooperation, the minister said. The team will leave the island on Thursday.

DIAZ, GALLIMORE DISCUSS BILATERAL MATTERS

FL042306 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2141 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Neville Gallimore, minister of state in the Jamaican Foreign Ministry, has met in Kingston with Cuban Charge d'Affaires Carlos Diaz. The meeting was held in a cordial atmosphere and they discussed matters of mutual interest as well as issues concerning bilateral relations between Jamaica and Cuba.

ST LUCIA

ODLUM CRITICIZES WESTERN POWERS' DIVISIVE TACTICS

FL060138 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] St Lucia's Deputy Prime Minister George Odlum has criticized the tactics of Western powers to divide the Caribbean countries and he alerted the nations of this region about the danger of such maneuvers. Odlum noted that certain Western governemnts are exerting calculated pressure to force Caribbean governments to make statements against each other.

SENATOR MICHEL QUERIED ON STATUS DURING CUBA VISIT

FL091510 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 31 Jan 81 p 3

[Excerpts] Castries, St. Lucia, Friday, (CANA)--The presence of a government senator at last month's Second Congress of the Cuban Communist Party in Havana is causing controversy within the ranks of the divided ruling St Lucia Labor Party.

The SLP wants to know in what capacity Senator Frances Michel attended the congress. Mrs Michel, who unsuccessfully contested the 1979 general elections on an SLP ticket, said she was invited to the congress in her capacity as the president of the Farmers' and Farm Workers' Union.

But in December 28 issue of the Cuban Communist Party daily, GRANMA, referred to her as the head of the delegation of the St Lucia Labor Party.

The issue has already been debated at two party executive meetings and has assumed prominence within the party which is currently planning a convention on March 28 to settle the outstanding controversy over its leadership.

Said party Secretary Evans Calderon: "The Labor Party did not permit anyone to attend that meeting and condemns the presence of any person or persons who might have purported to represent the people of St Lucia".

A close aide of the senator remarked: "With the balloting for the position of party leader at the March convention, it seems that there is an attempt to expel Mrs Michel from the party and win over delegates in her constituency".

Sources close to the SLP say two executive meetings which discussed the issue produced heated exchanges from the two factions of the party.

Prime Minister Louisy himself has said that the entire episode was becoming "a matter of grave concern within the party, but Mr Odlum [deputy prime minister] has accused Louisy's supporters of trying "to draw a Cuban red herring across the party's convention trail".

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

BILATERAL TALKS WITH ANTIGUA UNDERWAY IN TRINIDAD

FL091525 Port of Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 5 Feb 81 p 1

[Excerpts] A six-man Antiguan Government mission is now in Trinidad and Tobago holding bilateral talks with government ministers and officials.

The discussions center on matters of mutual interest to the two countries and are a follow-up to the 1979 talks during which bilateral agreement was reached on certain matters.

The Antigua team which arrived on Tuesday night is led by Mr Lester Bird, deputy premier and minister of economic development and tourism.

When the teams last met discussions centered on tourist development, including hotel and airport expansion, and air services.

Talks also included matters dealing with banking, insurance, agroindustrial development, supply of agricultural products, petroleum, exports to Antigua and general technical assistance.

The Antiguans leave for home tomorrow.

CHRONICLE ON MCDAVID'S HAVANA PRESS CONFERENCE

FL051625 Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 29 Jan 81 p 8

[Text] Havana--(PL)--The relations between Cuba and Guyana have a special character in a moment when the United States is trying to divide the forces which oppose them in the Caribbean, said Elvin McDavid, chief political adviser to the Guyanese president, Forbes Burham. McDavid and the delegation which accompanied him to a seven-day visit to Cuba, held a press conference before leaving the island, where he met with the president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and of the movement of the nonaligned countries, Fidel Castro, and other Cuban leaders.

When referring to the joint communique released at the end of a recent visit of the Cuban foreign minister, Isidoro Malmierca to Guyana, he stressed that the document reflected the agreements adopted on international problems, the situation in Central America and the Caribbean, and the role played by the nonaligned movement, before the need of continuing the struggle against reaction.

In the same way, he added, the communique is an expression of the opinion of both countries, which strengthened the ties in their disposition of building up their economies against the foreign aggressions. When commenting on the reaction of the Venezuelan press before the solidarity of Cuba with the territorial integrity of Guyana, he expressed "it has had a very emotional reaction", but the document does not really contain any type of hostility against that country.

"We think", he stated, "that the Venezuelan Government has not reacted in an official form and we can establish a difference between the position of the press and the executive, though it's possible--he underlined--that both might be related. After that he quoted the roots of the conflict and gave details over the so-called protocol of Port-of-Spain which will end on June of 1982, and which for over 12 years, has postponed the territorial claims of Venezuela. He also talked about the role played by the movement of the nonaligned, which, he said, facilitates an international frame for those countries which struggle for their independence, so they can obtain the necessary moral and political support, without a foreign involvement.

$23.5 MILLION LOANS, CREDITS FROM WORLD BANK, IDA

FL050021 St George's Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Guyana is to receive $23.5 million, and that's about 60 million EC dollars [Eastern Caribbean], from the World Bank and the International Development Association. The World Bank and the Internatinal Development Association. The World Bank is to provide two loans of $14 and $1.5 million while the International Development Association is providing $8 million in credits. The money will help finance purchase of vital inputs for industrial and agricultural enterprises in both the public and private sectors and to finance inputs for [word indistinct] manufacturing companies. Inputs to be financed include essential [word indistinct] (?goods) and spare parts for agriculture, bauxite mining and aluminum processing.

CHINESE DELEGATION EXAMINES PRC-FUNDED PROJECTS

PA062356 Paris AFP in English 2340 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] Georgetown, Feb 6 (AFP)--A three-member Chinese team, headed by Yang Rongjie, deputy bureau director of the Ministry for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, is at present examining projects funded by China in Guyana. Projects being studied by the Chinese during their 2-week stay include a giant textile mill built here and a claybrick and tile factory. The Chinese will also hold discussions with top officials of the Economic Planning and Finance Ministry. In June 1972 Guyana became the first member of the 12-state Caribbean Community to establish diplomatic relations with China. China has in the last 9 years provided loans totalling $30,000,000 to finance ventures in Guyana.

COLOMBIA

FACTION OF M-19 GROUP OCCUPIES IPS OFFICES

PA100138 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] A deep rift in the leadership of the guerrilla 19 April Movement [M-19] was confirmed here this afternoon when two men and two women went to the INTER PRESS SERVICE office and transmitted a declaration. They said they belonged to the National Cadre Coordination Board [Coordinadora Nacional de Base] and gave assurances that they are holding U.S. citizen Chester Bitterman.

Another faction of the movement, led by Jaime Bateman and Carlos Toledo Plata, has denied holding Bitterman.

SURINAME

FOREIGN NATIONALS ON TRIAL FOR ILLEGAL FISHING

PA080431 Paris AFP in Spanish 2033 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Georgetown, 7 Feb (AFP)--Twenty-seven Venezuelan and South Korean sailors will be tried in Suriname, charged with having fished illegally within the 200-mile economic zone of this country, reported a Paramaribo broadcast heard here today.

The Paramaribo radio said that three vessels with Venezuelan and South Korean flags had been captured by Suriname authorities.

The broadcast did not give the date for the trial.

Four Guyanese fishing vessels have been captured during the past 2 months in Suriname's waters. Three of the vessels were confiscated and 15 fishermen were tried.